

Table 169. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

Table 169a. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Towns/Townships of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

Table 170. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

Table 170a. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Towns/Townships of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

(The above table(s) were omitted because there were no qualifying areas)

Table 171. General Characteristics for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
AGE										
Total persons	42 884	27 931	62 116	35 147	65 806	276 608	98 302	190 345	85 408	36 063
Under 5 years	2 992	1 689	4 066	2 399	4 009	19 320	6 567	13 539	5 439	2 482
5 to 9 years	3 150	1 639	4 393	2 663	4 274	21 095	7 010	14 700	5 590	2 947
10 to 14 years	3 396	2 168	4 915	2 703	4 738	24 787	8 024	17 020	6 686	2 847
15 to 19 years	3 650	2 157	6 340	3 143	7 206	26 154	9 131	16 712	10 255	3 096
20 to 24 years	3 240	1 894	5 686	2 659	7 837	23 706	8 374	16 232	11 198	2 740
25 to 29 years	3 433	2 267	5 221	2 715	5 703	23 665	8 450	17 554	6 656	2 870
30 to 34 years	3 630	2 238	4 697	2 388	4 984	24 569	8 582	18 299	6 461	2 968
35 to 39 years	2 701	1 716	3 882	1 939	3 893	18 940	6 261	14 415	4 902	2 297
40 to 44 years	2 087	1 361	3 024	1 662	3 008	14 452	4 875	10 019	3 895	1 712
45 to 49 years	1 998	1 346	2 985	1 913	2 830	13 073	4 668	9 043	3 951	1 517
50 to 54 years	2 472	1 588	3 062	1 928	3 196	13 864	4 806	9 166	4 122	1 805
55 to 59 years	2 253	1 720	3 061	2 099	3 226	13 279	4 794	8 457	4 096	2 045
60 to 64 years	2 211	1 609	3 100	1 953	2 770	11 488	4 389	7 365	3 386	1 925
65 to 69 years	1 769	1 529	2 724	1 575	2 659	9 422	3 634	5 894	3 109	1 646
70 to 74 years	1 489	1 359	2 027	1 416	2 231	7 234	3 298	5 034	2 281	1 209
75 to 79 years	1 191	892	1 430	905	1 555	5 549	2 387	3 261	1 581	931
80 to 84 years	715	392	837	578	885	3 478	1 531	2 081	1 103	597
85 years and over	507	367	646	509	602	2 333	1 321	1 554	697	429
Median	32.2	34.8	30.5	32.7	29.2	29.9	30.9	29.8	27.7	31.8
Female										
Under 5 years	1 454	796	2 048	1 190	2 014	9 530	3 234	6 615	2 608	1 189
5 to 9 years	1 509	812	2 104	1 261	2 103	10 356	3 377	7 113	2 739	1 349
10 to 14 years	1 597	1 077	2 441	1 345	2 238	12 031	3 808	8 270	3 274	1 452
15 to 19 years	1 723	1 060	3 246	1 565	3 340	12 953	4 611	8 181	5 380	1 596
20 to 24 years	1 699	993	3 052	1 366	3 543	12 291	4 395	7 989	5 712	1 429
25 to 29 years	1 774	1 146	2 693	1 373	2 808	12 018	4 098	8 850	3 332	1 462
30 to 34 years	1 772	1 096	2 354	1 153	2 591	12 534	4 455	9 260	3 256	1 498
35 to 39 years	1 299	861	1 989	962	1 933	9 398	3 055	7 082	2 416	1 072
40 to 44 years	1 093	674	1 474	862	1 514	7 153	2 505	4 842	2 027	876
45 to 49 years	971	717	1 471	1 003	1 451	6 520	2 258	4 357	1 944	765
50 to 54 years	1 278	762	1 497	1 044	1 451	7 410	2 582	4 492	2 191	988
55 to 59 years	1 237	905	1 635	1 094	1 695	6 828	2 459	4 417	2 126	1 065
60 to 64 years	1 152	844	1 638	1 064	1 499	6 080	2 406	3 859	1 793	952
65 to 69 years	858	802	1 526	893	1 425	5 422	2 172	3 205	1 847	909
70 to 74 years	894	740	1 126	774	1 247	4 466	1 950	2 926	1 273	667
75 to 79 years	786	578	858	560	984	3 681	1 518	1 904	1 033	580
80 to 84 years	435	221	553	385	563	2 389	1 047	1 464	720	350
85 years and over	338	269	466	358	592	1 809	971	1 098	527	315
Median	33.3	36.1	31.2	34.2	31.0	30.9	32.2	30.5	28.6	32.6
CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 60 YEARS AND OVER										
Persons 60 to 64 years	2 211	1 609	3 100	1 953	2 770	11 488	4 389	7 365	3 386	1 925
In families	1 759	1 370	2 556	1 588	2 240	9 665	3 570	5 929	2 772	1 631
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	6.7	4.7	4.3	6.0	4.3	3.2	2.6	3.6	4.7	2.0
Householder or spouse	1 708	1 290	2 462	1 538	2 102	8 939	3 395	5 616	2 644	1 566
Other relatives	51	80	94	50	138	726	175	313	128	65
Nonrelatives in households	410	229	516	353	507	1 682	721	1 342	590	290
Living alone	344	203	438	323	415	1 508	594	1 167	510	229
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	18.3	14.3	20.5	37.8	27.2	21.9	13.5	13.5	24.5	21.0
In group quarters	42	10	28	12	23	141	98	94	24	4
Inmate of institution	31	6	14	6	21	43	65	63	20	4
Home for the aged	11	4	14	6	21	22	13	63	20	4
Other	11	4	14	6	2	98	33	31	4	-
Persons 65 to 74 years	3 258	2 888	4 751	2 991	4 890	16 656	7 132	10 928	5 390	2 855
In families	2 255	2 178	3 433	2 160	3 417	11 979	5 059	8 077	3 835	1 939
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	5.6	4.5	5.4	5.6	2.9	4.3	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.8
Householder or spouse	2 126	2 090	3 200	1 932	3 152	10 628	4 642	7 314	3 452	1 814
Other relatives	129	88	233	228	265	1 351	417	763	383	125
Nonrelatives in households	889	686	1 245	750	1 322	4 193	1 843	2 656	1 440	848
Living alone	809	607	1 106	672	1 180	3 844	1 613	2 401	1 274	776
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	27.3	17.8	20.4	29.0	21.9	22.5	21.0	18.2	26.8	20.5
In group quarters	114	24	73	81	151	484	230	195	115	68
Inmate of institution	102	17	40	81	131	305	194	158	105	58
Home for the aged	79	17	40	81	116	274	112	158	105	56
Other	12	7	33	-	20	179	36	37	10	10
Persons 75 years and over	2 413	1 651	2 913	1 992	3 242	11 560	5 239	6 896	3 381	1 957
In families	1 224	893	1 507	934	1 662	5 873	2 354	3 963	1 571	952
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	4.7	8.2	7.3	5.6	7.2	4.3	2.3	8.8	4.3	7.6
Householder or spouse	938	674	1 096	725	1 265	3 945	1 787	2 912	1 157	798
Other relatives	286	219	411	209	397	1 928	567	1 051	414	154
Nonrelatives in households	846	643	1 122	805	1 292	4 004	1 791	2 128	1 363	780
Living alone	745	585	964	749	1 102	3 810	1 622	1 995	1 247	717
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	27.5	30.1	32.7	30.4	32.7	30.6	31.8	25.2	38.6	29.1
In group quarters	343	115	284	253	288	1 683	1 094	805	447	225
Inmate of institution	314	115	236	253	279	1 522	1 070	706	435	223
Home for the aged	314	115	236	253	237	1 490	917	706	435	223
Other	29	-	48	-	9	161	24	99	12	2
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD										
Households	15 540	11 077	21 805	12 967	23 339	95 693	34 698	65 993	29 069	13 301
1 person	3 492	2 751	4 592	3 018	5 695	19 839	7 648	12 471	6 097	3 004
2 persons	5 118	4 098	7 351	4 206	7 696	29 078	11 163	20 495	9 368	4 453
3 persons	2 678	1 737	3 726	2 153	3 931	16 496	6 004	11 825	5 116	2 191
4 persons	2 367	1 453	3 513	2 024	3 570	16 662	5 659	12 083	4 746	2 065
5 persons	1 277	692	1 654	933	1 600	8 446	2 777	5 876	2 429	991
6 or more persons	608	346	969	633	847	5 172	1 447	3 243	1 313	597

Table 172. **Nativity and Language for Counties: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Counties	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP										
Total persons	42 884	27 931	62 116	35 147	65 806	276 608	98 302	190 345	85 408	36 063
Native	41 587	27 001	60 423	32 614	63 512	259 661	95 126	183 109	81 965	34 651
Foreign born	1 297	930	1 693	2 533	2 294	16 947	3 176	7 236	3 443	1 412
Naturalized citizen	1 069	647	1 203	1 960	1 507	11 300	2 423	5 018	2 504	1 060
Not a citizen	228	283	490	573	787	5 647	753	2 218	939	352
COUNTRY OF BIRTH										
Foreign born persons	1 297	930	1 693	2 533	2 294	16 947	3 176	7 236	3 443	1 412
Europe	497	384	832	262	800	5 789	1 430	3 100	1 199	453
Austria	23	13	10	5	24	96	36	34	9	19
Czechoslovakia	2	8	6	4	—	79	23	28	—	2
France	11	41	31	9	34	145	44	123	47	24
Germany	93	71	177	42	183	1 008	272	550	240	87
Greece	28	8	60	—	29	1 116	155	156	146	34
Hungary	—	12	14	5	23	48	22	30	18	8
Ireland	23	14	26	4	15	258	92	222	63	9
Italy	40	6	44	61	22	258	79	264	102	21
Netherlands	15	10	5	5	19	147	30	68	21	—
Poland	32	2	80	—	31	491	68	145	56	40
Portugal	2	—	5	—	6	271	2	39	2	12
Sweden	24	20	10	10	47	89	53	103	23	15
United Kingdom	162	137	220	86	246	1 173	324	1 012	317	110
England	107	102	178	47	161	777	226	675	217	53
Northern Ireland	—	—	1	—	8	7	9	20	—	5
Scotland	46	27	30	20	46	306	71	177	45	48
Wales	—	6	5	2	1	20	2	37	—	2
Yugoslavia	2	—	—	—	28	30	14	10	—	1
U.S.S.R.	—	—	42	33	41	301	25	116	37	46
Asia	80	16	97	64	224	1 055	156	812	314	54
China	5	—	—	3	20	117	6	49	20	2
India	12	3	19	9	11	126	17	132	26	—
Japan	11	4	10	6	14	78	9	111	59	5
Korea	22	2	26	2	31	132	36	151	45	4
Philippines	6	—	12	—	22	59	12	66	—	7
Vietnam	8	—	—	10	39	90	9	11	2	1
North and Central America	649	418	678	2 076	1 013	8 365	1 336	2 605	1 487	710
Canada	645	412	648	2 068	941	8 052	1 276	2 484	1 413	690
Mexico	4	—	13	—	6	51	7	20	15	1
West Indies	—	—	12	1	35	192	17	63	51	6
Cuba	—	—	—	—	5	73	7	17	13	—
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	1	—	46	—	—	13	—
Jamaica	—	—	4	—	—	53	6	23	—	2
South America	9	7	3	—	38	339	3	110	5	9
North Africa	9	—	—	—	—	38	14	40	57	11
Other Africa	7	12	—	—	44	45	15	48	31	5
All other countries	17	22	—	—	23	45	32	28	40	3
Country not reported	29	71	41	98	111	970	165	377	273	121
YEAR OF IMMIGRATION										
Foreign born persons	1 297	930	1 693	2 533	2 294	16 947	3 176	7 236	3 443	1 412
1975 to 1980	74	58	82	81	385	1 538	198	676	488	85
1970 to 1974	50	25	71	64	126	1 192	143	632	198	71
1965 to 1969	61	50	206	92	211	2 495	199	714	232	84
1960 to 1964	76	150	162	140	233	1 868	258	772	372	110
1950 to 1959	166	102	308	581	222	2 477	606	1 129	472	165
Before 1950	870	545	864	1 575	1 117	7 377	1 772	3 313	1 681	897
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Persons 5 years and over	39 892	26 242	58 050	32 748	61 797	257 288	91 735	176 806	79 969	33 581
Speak only English at home	36 701	25 209	55 285	23 698	58 555	215 102	84 979	166 225	71 712	31 345
Speak a language other than English at home	3 191	1 033	2 765	9 050	3 242	42 186	6 756	10 581	8 257	2 236
Speak English very well	2 237	773	2 024	5 617	2 501	29 813	5 027	7 972	5 814	1 541
Speak English well	803	220	576	2 701	588	9 116	1 396	2 042	2 008	538
Speak English not well or not at all	151	40	165	732	153	3 257	333	567	435	157
5 to 13 years	14	3	—	8	10	157	19	33	18	—
14 to 17 years	24	4	—	15	19	103	20	53	21	8
18 to 24 years	26	5	11	28	22	171	44	42	34	—
25 years and over	87	28	154	681	102	2 826	250	439	362	149
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME										
Persons 5 to 17 years	8 840	5 394	12 719	7 480	12 322	61 770	20 399	42 535	16 946	7 767
English only	8 519	5 196	12 494	6 474	11 863	57 609	19 695	41 154	16 451	7 534
Chinese	—	—	4	—	9	57	—	11	16	—
French	217	93	99	946	186	2 618	329	586	302	80
German	24	26	7	8	48	239	57	149	21	19
Greek	6	—	10	—	7	341	34	14	31	21
Italian	—	—	—	19	8	7	18	42	43	3
Philippine languages	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Polish	3	—	10	9	13	70	26	38	2	6
Spanish	29	33	61	12	95	427	64	253	27	38
Other specified language	32	10	29	5	71	316	91	193	30	12
Unspecified language	10	36	5	7	16	80	85	95	23	54
Persons 18 years and over	31 052	20 848	45 331	25 268	49 475	195 518	71 336	134 271	63 023	25 814
English only	28 182	20 013	42 791	17 224	46 692	157 493	65 284	125 071	55 261	23 811
Chinese	5	—	12	5	61	231	11	125	104	2
French	2 230	435	1 142	7 606	1 373	27 889	4 055	4 572	5 753	1 235
German	136	90	216	27	266	1 005	310	586	314	87
Greek	57	2	131	7	84	2 392	248	439	441	71
Italian	106	51	76	107	77	463	174	785	247	71
Philippine languages	—	—	5	—	24	5	—	—	—	—
Polish	64	15	234	33	78	1 640	248	508	100	147
Spanish	109	84	106	38	300	1 053	194	586	333	78
Other specified language	139	128	558	187	472	2 753	717	1 392	417	282
Unspecified language	24	30	60	34	52	275	90	156	53	25

Table 173. **Fertility and Family Composition for Counties: 1980**

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years.....	3 422	2 053	6 298	2 931	6 883	25 244	9 006	16 170	11 092	3 025
Children ever born.....	1 081	422	1 538	907	1 269	6 215	2 134	3 784	2 084	1 135
Per 1,000 women.....	316	206	244	309	184	246	237	234	188	375
Women ever married.....	1 128	532	1 438	925	1 424	6 438	2 399	4 625	2 458	1 074
Children ever born.....	925	376	1 370	813	1 120	5 465	1 915	3 438	1 834	990
Per 1,000 women.....	820	707	953	879	787	849	798	743	746	922
Women 25 to 34 years.....	3 546	2 242	5 047	2 526	5 399	24 552	8 553	18 110	6 588	2 960
Children ever born.....	5 478	2 801	7 286	4 199	7 098	34 620	11 561	24 300	9 200	4 865
Per 1,000 women.....	1 545	1 249	1 444	1 662	1 315	1 410	1 352	1 342	1 396	1 644
Women ever married.....	3 064	1 881	4 438	2 302	4 612	21 289	7 173	15 966	5 725	2 644
Children ever born.....	5 406	2 791	7 223	4 184	7 037	34 291	11 386	24 149	9 089	4 821
Per 1,000 women.....	1 764	1 484	1 628	1 818	1 526	1 611	1 587	1 513	1 588	1 823
Women 35 to 44 years.....	2 392	1 535	3 463	1 824	3 447	16 551	5 560	11 924	4 443	1 968
Children ever born.....	6 080	4 131	9 161	5 518	8 767	42 440	14 865	31 075	12 114	5 631
Per 1,000 women.....	2 542	2 691	2 645	3 025	2 543	2 564	2 606	2 606	2 727	2 861
Women ever married.....	2 254	1 474	3 100	1 750	3 288	15 541	5 287	11 472	4 253	1 874
Children ever born.....	6 066	4 127	9 163	5 496	8 745	42 362	14 821	30 980	12 100	5 612
Per 1,000 women.....	2 691	2 800	2 789	3 141	2 660	2 726	2 803	2 700	2 845	2 995
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons.....	42 884	27 931	62 116	35 147	65 806	276 608	98 302	190 345	85 408	36 063
In households.....	41 771	27 752	59 182	34 714	60 367	270 331	93 937	187 576	79 755	35 669
Family householder: Male.....	9 785	6 774	13 648	8 304	13 717	61 029	21 399	43 553	17 872	8 366
Female.....	1 598	1 052	2 479	1 331	2 514	10 579	4 055	6 947	3 223	1 422
Nonfamily householder: Male.....	1 712	1 473	2 393	1 317	3 030	10 323	3 789	7 311	3 301	1 472
Female.....	2 445	1 778	3 285	2 015	4 078	13 762	5 455	8 182	4 673	2 041
Spouse.....	9 807	6 805	13 734	8 235	13 893	61 009	21 548	43 749	17 848	8 343
Child.....	13 955	8 199	19 591	11 689	18 699	97 941	31 624	67 251	26 645	11 581
Other relatives.....	1 185	787	1 822	940	1 666	8 143	2 983	5 095	2 480	1 158
Nonrelatives.....	1 284	884	2 230	683	2 770	7 525	3 084	5 488	3 713	1 286
Persons per household.....	2.69	2.51	2.71	2.68	2.59	2.82	2.71	2.84	2.74	2.68
Persons per family.....	3.19	3.02	3.18	3.19	3.11	3.33	3.21	3.30	3.23	3.15
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families.....	11 383	7 826	16 127	9 635	16 231	71 608	25 454	50 500	21 095	9 788
With own children under 18 years.....	5 794	3 526	8 073	4 837	8 107	39 435	13 286	27 928	11 162	4 907
With own children under 6 years.....	2 511	1 435	3 185	1 960	3 406	16 852	5 525	11 913	4 425	2 121
Married-couple families.....	9 765	6 852	13 844	8 269	13 943	61 246	21 555	43 966	17 899	8 352
With own children under 18 years.....	4 884	2 976	6 719	4 137	6 780	33 642	11 134	24 023	9 355	4 033
With own children under 6 years.....	2 176	1 276	2 828	1 706	2 964	14 951	4 875	10 879	3 829	1 793
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 218	751	1 832	1 063	1 782	8 252	3 009	5 050	2 553	1 084
With own children under 18 years.....	753	465	1 129	596	1 109	4 953	1 747	3 205	1 566	665
With own children under 6 years.....	278	139	299	214	380	1 607	570	841	527	247
Subfamilies.....	200	102	315	134	258	1 110	556	838	300	219
With own children under 18 years.....	157	65	261	106	178	688	382	583	265	183
Married-couple subfamilies.....	69	66	148	64	160	661	289	448	113	99
With own children under 18 years.....	26	29	94	36	80	239	115	193	78	63
Mother-child subfamilies.....	110	36	146	56	72	383	240	317	173	101
Persons under 18 years.....	11 832	7 083	16 785	9 879	16 331	81 090	26 966	56 074	22 385	10 249
Percent living with two parents.....	81.1	81.2	80.2	84.0	80.9	83.9	81.4	84.4	81.2	79.4
MARITAL HISTORY										
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years.....	16 149	10 086	22 739	12 834	23 272	106 571	36 969	78 273	30 892	13 638
Never widowed or divorced.....	11 668	7 382	16 650	10 210	17 547	83 085	27 294	59 552	23 068	9 653
Known to have been: Widowed.....	377	281	529	357	513	2 255	877	1 724	710	334
Divorced.....	4 128	2 453	5 628	2 296	5 290	21 498	8 874	17 204	7 193	3 684
Widowed and divorced.....	24	30	68	29	78	267	76	207	79	33
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS										
Families.....	11 383	7 826	16 127	9 635	16 231	71 608	25 454	50 500	21 095	9 788
Householder: Employed or in Armed Forces.....	8 418	5 242	12 363	6 592	12 134	57 924	19 786	40 931	16 294	7 437
Unemployed.....	337	282	300	479	602	1 537	541	1 092	504	192
Not in labor force.....	2 628	2 302	3 464	2 564	3 495	12 147	5 127	8 477	4 297	2 159
Married-couple families.....	9 765	6 852	13 844	8 269	13 943	61 246	21 555	43 966	17 899	8 352
Husband employed or in Armed Forces.....	7 544	4 669	10 999	5 994	10 854	51 702	17 422	36 846	14 573	6 519
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	4 614	2 566	6 699	3 046	6 636	31 139	10 916	21 367	8 343	3 849
Wife unemployed.....	135	192	174	302	308	1 063	269	784	384	124
Wife not in labor force.....	2 795	1 911	4 126	2 646	3 910	19 500	6 237	14 695	5 846	2 546
Husband unemployed.....	252	216	206	354	460	1 197	465	836	370	142
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	165	101	103	170	241	809	284	470	234	68
Wife unemployed.....	11	23	17	16	54	44	5	37	29	5
Wife not in labor force.....	76	92	86	168	165	344	176	329	107	69
Husband not in labor force.....	1 969	1 967	2 639	1 921	2 629	8 347	3 668	6 284	2 956	1 691
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	408	316	619	374	600	1 995	885	1 305	658	401
Wife unemployed.....	30	30	16	77	56	83	29	38	50	2
Wife not in labor force.....	1 531	1 621	2 004	1 470	1 973	6 269	2 754	4 941	2 248	1 288
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 218	751	1 832	1 063	1 782	8 252	3 009	5 050	2 553	1 084
Employed or in Armed Forces.....	681	452	1 104	492	1 037	4 928	1 851	3 226	1 347	643
Unemployed.....	76	40	91	70	125	307	83	169	113	35
Not in labor force.....	461	259	637	501	620	3 017	1 075	1 655	1 093	406
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS										
Persons in group quarters.....	1 113	179	2 934	433	5 439	6 277	4 365	2 769	5 653	394
Inmate of mental hospital.....	—	—	—	—	40	3	642	15	—	—
Inmate of home for the aged.....	411	141	361	356	425	2 038	1 075	975	604	287
Inmate of other institution.....	609	10	146	14	91	245	397	29	66	22
In military quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 235	—	—
In college dormitory.....	—	—	2 047	16	4 684	2 882	1 792	105	4 928	—
Other, in group quarters.....	93	28	380	47	199	1 109	459	410	55	85

Table 174. Geographical Mobility and Commuting for Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH										
Total persons	42 884	27 931	62 116	35 147	65 806	276 608	98 302	190 345	85 408	36 063
Native	41 587	27 001	60 423	32 614	63 512	259 661	95 126	183 109	81 965	34 651
Born in State of residence	24 796	11 730	30 779	24 505	32 478	143 222	57 473	63 277	45 709	19 559
Born in different State	16 619	15 134	29 316	7 973	30 451	114 444	37 126	116 383	35 438	14 971
Northeast	13 879	13 275	24 887	6 840	24 416	93 792	30 276	100 079	28 177	12 951
North Central	1 027	797	2 042	402	2 421	8 186	2 936	6 753	2 836	839
South	1 146	741	1 562	485	2 434	8 489	2 360	7 829	3 106	795
West	567	321	825	246	1 380	3 977	1 354	3 724	1 519	386
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	172	137	328	136	383	1 995	527	1 447	618	121
Foreign born	1 297	930	1 693	2 533	2 294	16 947	3 176	7 236	3 443	1 412
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	40 024	26 225	58 035	32 661	62 093	256 650	92 021	176 459	79 621	33 561
Same house	20 368	13 765	30 402	19 882	29 942	134 878	48 496	88 749	38 760	17 314
Different house in United States	19 473	12 397	27 329	12 656	31 507	119 196	42 809	85 332	40 098	16 117
Same county	9 548	4 468	14 291	8 642	12 844	65 336	20 423	32 537	17 851	9 124
Different county	9 925	7 929	13 038	4 014	18 663	53 860	22 386	52 795	22 247	6 993
Same State	3 638	1 961	3 153	1 095	4 447	10 988	9 520	8 767	7 534	2 114
In Armed Forces in 1975	17	13	18	7	10	67	98	40	93	4
Attending college in 1975	240	86	390	72	350	1 254	773	1 075	541	191
Different State	6 287	5 968	9 885	2 919	14 216	42 872	12 866	44 028	14 713	4 879
In Armed Forces in 1975	71	111	283	86	220	1 095	356	1 748	623	154
Attending college in 1975	502	455	859	300	1 911	4 519	1 492	4 250	1 473	375
Northeast	4 736	4 750	7 771	2 276	10 437	33 272	9 466	33 406	10 934	3 701
North Central	317	256	625	194	982	2 702	917	2 631	809	257
South	758	688	1 013	281	1 768	4 479	1 643	4 918	1 869	592
West	476	274	476	168	1 029	2 419	840	3 073	1 101	329
Abroad	183	63	304	123	644	2 576	716	2 378	763	130
In Armed Forces in 1975	62	26	36	15	43	129	88	521	119	12
Attending college in 1975	4	6	-	-	109	156	84	93	89	-
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS										
Persons 16 years and over	7 889	6 579	11 025	3 386	16 293	42 894	18 621	42 892	19 192	5 535
Different county in 1975	12	4	-	10	13	270	9	2 643	458	19
In Armed Forces in 1980	163	-	90	87	132	321	587	222	135	19
Inmate of institution in 1980	236	222	2 886	164	6 182	5 055	2 808	3 301	7 092	270
Attending college in 1980	71	91	79	16	92	535	57	313	141	45
Living with at least one parent	165	131	2 807	148	6 090	4 520	2 751	2 988	6 951	225
Different State in 1975	5 046	5 021	8 339	2 498	12 395	34 111	10 834	35 695	12 460	3 883
In Armed Forces in 1980	12	4	-	6	13	257	9	2 616	413	4
Inmate of institution in 1980	32	-	69	35	16	144	121	105	46	3
Attending college in 1980	150	172	1 986	148	4 908	4 166	2 156	2 668	3 779	196
Living with at least one parent	49	69	73	16	75	513	28	272	98	41
Not living with any parent	101	103	1 913	132	4 833	3 653	2 128	2 396	3 681	155
PLACE OF WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	19 294	11 425	28 365	13 351	29 227	131 446	45 277	91 557	38 321	16 079
Place of work reported	17 330	10 247	26 822	12 664	27 246	119 483	41 786	81 917	35 914	14 584
Worked in area of residence	13 476	8 306	22 169	11 508	23 519	99 054	33 422	45 976	25 553	10 937
Worked outside area of residence	3 854	1 941	4 653	1 156	3 727	20 429	8 364	35 941	10 361	3 647
Percent of those reporting place of work	22.2	18.9	17.0	9.1	13.7	17.1	20.0	43.9	28.8	25.0
Place of work not reported	1 964	1 178	1 543	687	1 981	11 963	3 491	9 640	2 407	1 495
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	19 308	11 475	28 337	13 336	28 950	132 264	45 648	91 922	38 737	15 931
Private vehicle	16 567	9 727	23 890	10 608	22 649	116 302	39 516	83 095	32 614	13 908
Drive alone	9 793	5 577	13 770	5 378	12 903	76 722	23 532	52 239	18 616	7 892
Truck or van	2 029	1 755	3 089	1 839	3 009	10 407	4 866	8 957	3 431	2 061
Carpool	3 966	1 755	5 939	2 552	5 534	25 597	9 556	19 021	9 104	3 248
Truck or van	779	640	1 092	839	1 203	3 576	1 562	2 878	1 463	701
Public transportation	103	51	164	96	163	2 448	262	1 303	777	99
Bus or streetcar	43	41	119	76	68	1 935	107	1 088	677	31
Subway or elevated train	-	5	-	-	-	-	14	17	3	2
Railroad	-	2	2	4	9	139	11	42	-	-
Taxicab	60	3	39	16	62	374	130	156	97	66
Bicycle	120	33	245	43	225	720	241	494	241	49
Motorcycle	74	30	128	23	72	456	148	240	105	35
Walked only	1 572	940	2 920	1 944	4 201	9 003	3 790	4 262	3 904	1 182
Other means	151	89	329	151	243	779	323	546	241	188
Worked at home	721	605	661	471	1 397	2 556	1 368	1 982	855	470
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY										
Workers 16 years and over using private vehicles	16 567	9 727	23 890	10 608	22 649	116 302	39 516	83 095	32 614	13 908
Drive alone	11 822	7 332	16 859	7 217	15 912	87 129	28 398	61 196	22 047	9 953
In 2-person carpool	3 499	1 787	5 382	2 086	4 896	22 102	8 415	15 294	6 974	2 720
In 3-person carpool	810	403	1 084	761	1 247	4 411	1 857	4 189	1 899	731
In 4-person carpool	293	122	389	330	427	1 741	601	1 501	1 110	311
In 5-or-more-person carpool	143	83	176	214	167	919	245	915	1 084	193
Persons per private vehicle	1.19	1.16	1.19	1.23	1.20	1.16	1.18	1.17	1.24	1.19
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	18 709	10 838	27 716	12 864	27 898	128 908	43 879	89 459	37 498	15 653
Less than 10 minutes	4 825	3 058	7 919	4 347	9 139	24 354	9 799	17 417	9 043	4 430
10 to 19 minutes	7 200	3 848	10 415	5 043	10 286	54 300	16 098	26 171	12 917	5 470
20 to 29 minutes	2 719	1 328	4 931	1 776	4 147	22 158	9 087	18 058	7 465	2 783
30 to 44 minutes	2 413	1 416	2 778	961	2 719	16 489	5 489	15 394	4 914	2 055
45 or more minutes	1 552	1 188	1 673	737	1 607	11 607	3 406	12 419	3 159	915
Mean	18.3	19.7	16.9	15.4	16.1	19.3	18.9	22.7	19.0	17.3
Workers traveling 45 or more minutes	64.3	66.4	67.2	66.5	66.8	60.2	61.6	59.0	61.3	63.3

Table 175. Educational Characteristics for Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	10 022	6 182	17 417	8 252	20 178	76 991	25 809	52 215	27 370	8 559
Nursery school	491	308	598	289	566	2 914	995	2 603	691	341
Public	154	94	209	118	179	712	217	581	223	118
Church-related	53	19	58	6	10	423	66	332	35	44
Other private	284	196	331	165	377	1 779	712	1 690	433	179
Kindergarten	619	276	694	449	746	3 784	1 098	2 318	900	411
Public	462	187	512	419	705	1 789	703	938	411	329
Church-related	60	25	79	5	12	617	59	384	85	20
Other private	97	64	103	25	29	1 378	336	996	404	62
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	5 231	3 215	7 829	4 408	7 604	37 691	12 457	26 269	10 493	4 772
Public	4 973	3 195	7 228	3 952	7 494	33 203	11 637	24 586	9 634	4 423
Church-related	234	6	526	454	39	3 933	680	1 495	791	319
Other private	24	14	75	2	71	555	140	188	68	30
High school (1 to 4 years)	2 727	1 848	4 065	2 515	3 865	19 461	6 285	13 171	5 336	2 318
Public	2 538	1 722	3 897	2 478	3 672	17 557	5 590	12 080	5 017	2 231
Church-related	85	17	53	27	78	1 272	535	461	249	43
Other private	104	109	115	10	115	632	160	630	70	44
College	954	535	4 231	591	7 397	13 141	4 974	7 854	9 950	717
Public	761	390	3 398	506	3 353	7 332	2 560	6 473	9 529	580
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	10 022	6 182	17 417	8 252	20 178	76 991	25 809	52 215	27 370	8 559
3 and 4 years old	289	198	440	182	420	2 256	708	1 873	506	237
5 and 6 years old	1 080	504	1 238	768	1 279	6 587	2 092	4 373	1 626	812
7 to 13 years old	4 506	2 755	6 792	3 801	6 483	32 468	10 662	22 867	8 814	4 035
14 and 15 years old	1 407	997	2 115	1 256	2 175	10 495	3 438	6 938	2 921	1 187
16 and 17 years old	1 369	975	2 030	1 280	1 942	9 343	3 241	6 478	2 788	1 235
18 and 19 years old	472	264	1 951	458	3 060	5 347	1 984	2 656	3 967	433
20 and 21 years old	136	129	1 229	132	2 564	2 802	1 141	1 383	3 366	131
22 to 24 years old	111	58	511	106	1 124	1 692	613	1 339	1 413	105
25 to 34 years old	397	174	660	151	793	3 836	1 328	2 635	1 364	256
35 years old and over	255	128	451	118	338	2 165	602	1 673	605	128
Percent enrolled in school—										
3 and 4 years old	28.3	32.7	29.3	20.7	27.1	30.3	26.4	35.0	25.6	24.9
5 and 6 years old	85.7	85.3	84.5	76.0	86.7	83.8	83.3	84.0	80.4	74.6
7 to 13 years old	99.4	99.9	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.3	99.0	99.2	99.4	99.1
14 and 15 years old	96.7	98.3	98.6	99.4	98.8	98.8	98.3	98.7	99.4	95.3
16 and 17 years old	86.0	94.5	89.4	91.8	90.5	88.2	89.5	89.5	89.4	90.7
18 and 19 years old	34.8	46.3	66.6	44.5	78.5	52.1	52.7	45.0	71.0	38.6
20 and 21 years old	11.5	18.5	44.7	13.9	65.1	29.9	33.8	23.4	58.9	14.3
22 to 24 years old	5.4	4.8	17.4	6.2	28.9	11.8	12.3	13.0	25.8	5.8
25 to 34 years old	5.6	3.9	6.7	3.0	7.4	8.0	7.8	7.3	10.4	4.4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 to 19 years old	2 947	1 602	5 199	2 423	6 041	20 857	7 388	13 134	8 705	2 484
Armed Forces	5	—	—	—	—	8	6	302	44	—
Civilian, enrolled in school	1 838	1 239	3 981	1 738	5 002	14 685	5 225	9 105	6 739	1 668
Employed	803	338	1 532	471	1 644	7 276	2 023	4 241	2 509	622
Unemployed	79	27	150	153	140	625	233	429	307	56
Not in labor force	956	874	2 299	1 114	3 218	6 784	2 969	4 435	3 923	990
Civilian, not enrolled in school	1 104	363	1 218	685	1 039	6 164	2 157	3 727	1 922	816
High school graduate	580	234	668	420	589	3 446	1 368	2 242	1 063	422
Employed	439	179	515	266	446	2 871	1 095	1 890	871	297
Unemployed	33	26	28	86	52	218	108	160	101	43
Not in labor force	108	29	125	68	91	357	145	192	91	82
Not high school graduate	524	129	550	265	450	2 718	789	1 485	859	394
Employed	257	57	259	113	221	1 667	470	828	495	181
Unemployed	61	33	94	63	79	395	143	272	152	71
Not in labor force	206	39	197	89	150	656	176	385	212	142
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Male, 25 years old and over	12 569	8 769	17 336	10 153	17 819	75 838	27 720	54 386	21 755	10 432
Elementary:										
0 to 4 years	307	54	164	267	183	1 089	299	292	305	168
5 to 7 years	542	206	785	1 070	710	4 306	1 172	1 664	1 081	774
8 years	1 169	760	1 966	1 240	1 984	6 728	2 520	3 671	2 436	1 294
High school:										
1 to 3 years	1 825	1 119	2 361	1 613	2 266	8 916	3 486	6 913	2 618	1 498
4 years	4 155	2 862	5 905	3 779	5 770	23 462	9 211	18 727	7 420	3 898
College:										
1 to 3 years	2 128	1 631	2 487	1 156	2 365	13 247	4 381	10 212	3 157	1 256
4 years	1 340	1 156	1 933	527	1 908	10 122	3 648	7 306	2 281	864
5 or more years	1 103	981	1 735	501	2 633	7 968	3 003	5 601	2 457	680
Percent high school graduates	69.4	75.6	69.6	58.7	71.1	72.3	73.0	76.9	70.4	64.2
Female, 25 years old and over	13 887	9 615	19 380	11 427	19 923	85 708	31 476	57 756	24 485	11 519
Elementary:										
0 to 4 years	324	53	178	248	145	1 459	254	349	196	152
5 to 7 years	456	109	503	969	517	4 324	890	1 453	981	676
8 years	1 237	678	1 818	1 277	1 795	8 869	2 882	3 579	2 751	1 143
High school:										
1 to 3 years	2 022	1 160	2 544	2 218	2 560	10 994	3 907	7 514	3 508	1 872
4 years	3 849	3 849	8 154	4 579	7 604	34 138	12 367	25 361	9 807	4 828
College:										
1 to 3 years	2 448	2 097	3 229	1 388	3 594	14 139	6 103	10 937	3 866	1 647
4 years	1 322	1 106	1 921	511	2 477	7 945	3 428	5 828	2 084	838
5 or more years	532	563	1 033	237	1 231	3 840	1 645	2 735	1 298	363
Percent high school graduates	70.9	79.2	74.0	58.8	74.8	70.1	74.8	77.7	69.6	66.6
Persons 25 years old and over	26 456	18 384	36 716	21 580	37 742	161 546	59 196	112 142	46 240	21 951
Percent:										
Less than 5 years of elementary school	2.4	0.6	0.9	2.4	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.5
High school graduates	70.2	77.5	71.9	58.7	73.1	71.1	74.0	77.3	70.0	65.5
4 or more years of college	16.2	20.7	18.0	8.2	21.9	18.5	19.8	19.1	17.6	12.5
Median years of school completed	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.2	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4
Persons 18 to 24 years old	4 596	2 464	8 615	3 688	11 733	33 972	12 140	22 129	16 783	3 863
Percent:										
High school graduates	73.1	77.6	80.9	75.1	88.1	77.0	81.0	79.9	87.0	69.9
4 or more years of college	5.3	6.9	4.7	3.2	8.1	6.3	5.8	6.3	4.9	4.0
Male, 18 to 24 years old	2 259	1 184	3 949	1 843	6 519	16 589	5 838	11 291	8 115	1 817
Percent:										
High school graduates	65.0	74.2	76.1	72.2	88.6	73.5	76.8	77.9	83.9	65.0
4 or more years of college	4.4	4.7	3.6	2.2	8.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.0
Female, 18 to 24 years old	2 337	1 280	4 666	1 845	5 214	17 383	6 302	10 838	8 668	2 046
Percent:										
High school graduates	81.0	80.8	84.9	77.9	87.6	80.4	84.8	82.1	89.9	74.2
4 or more years of college	6.1	8.8	5.7	4.2	8.2	6.9	6.0	6.9	4.8	3.1

Table 176. Labor Force Characteristics for Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rackingham	Stratford	Sullivan
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	32 643	21 880	47 601	26 662	51 620	206 109	74 958	141 508	66 143	27 175
Labor force	20 737	12 788	30 401	15 515	31 810	141 325	48 920	98 048	41 934	17 290
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.5	58.4	63.9	58.2	61.6	68.6	65.3	69.3	63.4	63.6
Armed Forces	20	8	30	9	37	353	45	3 195	611	30
Civilian labor force	20 717	12 780	30 371	15 506	31 773	140 972	48 875	94 853	41 323	17 260
Employed	19 677	11 862	29 059	13 813	29 804	135 226	46 810	90 760	39 106	16 505
Unemployed	1 040	918	1 312	1 693	1 969	5 746	2 065	4 093	2 217	755
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	7.2	4.3	10.9	6.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.4	4.4
Not in labor force	11 906	9 092	17 200	11 147	19 810	64 784	26 038	43 460	24 209	9 885
Inmate of institution	996	151	422	370	544	2 134	2 017	996	626	309
Female, 16 years and over	16 934	11 366	25 174	14 007	26 225	108 321	39 670	72 118	34 804	14 238
Labor force	8 989	5 434	13 439	6 316	13 952	61 711	21 793	40 661	18 213	7 385
Percent of female, 16 years and over	53.1	47.8	53.4	45.1	53.2	57.0	54.9	56.4	52.3	51.9
Armed Forces	—	—	7	—	2	15	—	277	56	6
Civilian labor force	8 989	5 434	13 432	6 316	13 950	61 696	21 793	40 384	18 157	7 379
Employed	8 590	5 024	12 807	5 559	13 084	59 199	21 054	38 728	17 153	7 038
Unemployed	399	410	625	757	866	2 497	739	1 656	1 004	341
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	7.5	4.7	12.0	6.2	4.0	3.4	4.1	5.5	4.6
Not in labor force	7 945	5 932	11 735	7 691	12 773	46 610	17 877	31 457	16 591	6 853
Inmate of institution	465	102	270	273	348	1 434	1 217	733	454	204
Male, 16 to 19 years	1 599	844	2 457	1 209	3 282	10 535	3 589	6 761	4 098	1 194
Employed	854	304	1 182	458	1 225	5 914	1 787	3 488	1 900	595
Unemployed	74	51	154	75	163	796	280	570	308	69
Not in labor force	646	489	1 121	578	1 894	3 820	1 516	2 429	1 853	530
Male, 20 to 24 years	1 541	901	2 634	1 293	4 294	11 415	3 979	8 243	5 486	1 311
Employed	1 238	735	1 967	956	2 455	9 242	2 975	5 857	3 666	1 128
Unemployed	303	166	158	179	242	643	289	583	320	188
Not in labor force	207	79	506	154	1 597	1 491	710	1 295	77	72
Male, 25 to 54 years	8 134	5 260	11 293	6 246	11 696	53 530	18 689	39 613	14 821	6 488
Employed	7 173	4 585	10 470	5 356	10 372	49 799	16 750	35 821	13 243	5 937
Unemployed	358	286	320	481	563	1 414	641	1 055	485	205
Not in labor force	590	383	486	407	726	2 036	1 268	1 261	750	335
Male, 55 to 64 years	2 075	1 580	2 908	1 894	2 802	11 859	4 318	7 546	3 563	1 952
Employed	1 392	913	2 108	1 257	1 951	8 990	3 315	5 426	2 506	1 396
Unemployed	75	47	29	72	110	313	79	157	74	39
Not in labor force	608	620	768	562	741	2 543	920	1 947	983	518
Male, 65 years and over	2 360	1 929	3 135	2 013	3 321	10 449	4 713	7 227	3 371	1 991
Employed	430	301	525	227	717	2 082	929	1 440	618	411
Unemployed	20	39	26	31	25	83	37	74	16	3
Not in labor force	1 910	1 589	2 584	1 755	2 579	8 284	3 747	5 713	2 737	1 577
Female, 16 to 19 years	1 348	758	2 742	1 214	2 759	10 322	3 799	6 373	4 607	1 290
Employed	645	270	1 124	392	1 086	5 900	1 801	3 471	1 975	505
Unemployed	79	35	118	129	108	442	204	291	101	101
Not in labor force	624	453	1 500	693	1 565	3 977	1 794	2 583	2 373	684
Female, 20 to 24 years	1 699	993	3 052	1 366	3 543	12 291	4 395	7 989	5 712	1 429
Employed	1 244	712	1 988	774	2 257	8 941	3 084	5 491	3 589	936
Unemployed	44	40	132	114	199	429	160	333	200	67
Not in labor force	411	241	930	478	1 087	2 921	1 151	2 013	1 911	426
Female, 25 to 54 years	8 187	5 256	11 578	6 299	11 918	55 033	18 953	38 883	15 166	6 681
Employed	5 396	3 205	7 839	3 471	7 971	36 779	13 108	25 271	9 698	4 417
Unemployed	210	251	290	373	414	1 296	307	813	405	145
Not in labor force	2 581	1 800	3 449	2 455	3 531	16 946	5 538	12 702	5 026	2 113
Female, 55 to 64 years	2 389	1 749	3 273	2 158	3 194	12 908	4 865	8 276	3 919	2 017
Employed	1 064	624	1 457	773	1 402	6 223	2 440	3 488	1 518	900
Unemployed	42	60	52	109	113	230	49	168	116	12
Not in labor force	1 283	1 065	1 759	1 276	1 679	6 455	2 376	4 620	2 285	1 105
Female, 65 years and over	3 311	2 610	4 529	2 970	4 811	17 767	7 658	10 597	5 400	2 821
Employed	241	213	399	149	368	1 356	621	1 007	373	280
Unemployed	24	24	33	32	32	100	19	51	31	16
Not in labor force	3 046	2 373	4 097	2 789	4 411	16 311	7 018	9 539	4 996	2 525
MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Female, 16 years and over	16 934	11 366	25 174	14 007	26 225	108 321	39 670	72 118	34 804	14 238
With own children under 6 years	2 502	1 423	3 352	2 006	3 430	16 857	5 643	12 062	4 562	2 174
In labor force	1 339	665	1 755	941	1 935	8 346	2 961	5 511	2 288	1 117
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 270	2 065	4 760	2 816	4 610	22 226	7 570	15 657	6 432	2 701
In labor force	2 347	1 427	3 398	1 685	3 325	15 735	5 612	10 715	4 370	1 872
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	9 865	6 854	13 884	8 294	14 027	61 641	21 798	44 195	17 970	8 451
In labor force	5 432	3 228	7 696	3 993	7 889	35 135	12 589	24 132	9 652	4 505
With own children under 6 years	2 151	1 268	2 936	1 763	2 997	15 016	4 915	11 011	3 907	1 847
In labor force	1 157	580	1 519	843	1 645	7 350	2 551	4 896	1 947	960
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 758	1 719	3 901	2 412	3 864	18 731	6 311	13 190	5 348	2 262
In labor force	1 914	1 121	2 672	1 379	2 698	12 854	4 535	8 720	3 512	1 498
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	19 677	11 862	29 059	13 813	29 804	135 226	46 810	90 760	39 106	16 505
Private wage and salary workers	14 472	8 025	23 271	10 338	21 986	111 919	33 318	70 471	27 419	12 993
Employees of own corporation	420	438	673	237	736	2 629	853	1 946	641	367
Federal government workers	367	256	319	274	910	3 951	1 150	4 772	3 142	401
State government workers	1 343	349	1 168	495	1 584	2 285	4 971	2 282	3 421	313
Local government workers	1 615	1 307	2 159	1 351	2 425	9 242	3 661	7 169	2 909	1 391
Self-employed workers	1 764	1 794	2 015	1 206	2 731	7 292	3 468	5 593	2 064	1 324
In agriculture	100	80	140	167	298	362	239	287	99	149
Unpaid family workers	116	131	127	149	168	537	242	473	151	83
In agriculture	12	12	23	44	26	26	42	36	22	26
Employed females 16 years and over	8 590	5 024	12 807	5 559	13 084	59 199	21 054	38 728	17 153	7 038
Private wage and salary workers	6 427	3 481	10 183	4 002	9 933	49 648	14 911	29 990	12 468	5 463
Employees of own corporation	103	92	147	27	129	375	127	356	135	68
Federal government workers	109	95	155	96	340	1 119	392	1 538	582	182
State government workers	685	136	674	200	651	1 081	2 526	1 127	1 705	156
Local government workers	806	746	1 229	811	1 348	5 145	2 121	4 239	1 740	821
Self-employed workers	472	462	494	338	680	1 769	922	1 471	536	358
Unpaid family workers	91	104	72	112	132	437	182	363	122	58

Table 177. Occupation of Employed Persons for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Stratford	Sullivan
Employed persons 16 years and over	19 677	11 862	29 059	13 813	29 804	135 226	46 810	90 760	39 106	16 505
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	4 162	2 925	5 957	2 365	7 658	31 768	11 370	22 089	8 052	2 968
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 872	1 458	2 462	965	3 049	14 506	4 941	9 625	2 961	1 262
Officials and administrators, public administration	112	99	63	86	180	420	421	396	147	94
Management related occupations	301	183	462	206	603	2 979	1 252	2 176	580	200
Professional specialty occupations	2 290	1 467	3 495	1 400	4 609	17 262	6 429	12 464	5 091	1 706
Engineers and natural scientists	373	193	507	137	466	4 770	1 103	3 405	935	311
Engineers	264	129	352	93	255	3 378	679	2 562	669	223
Health diagnosing occupations	124	53	96	104	278	728	244	413	149	71
Health assessment and treating occupations	322	198	527	289	770	2 425	1 260	1 879	665	309
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	1 033	650	1 593	620	2 271	6 067	2 411	4 759	2 515	674
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	801	506	1 068	488	1 179	4 326	1 579	3 497	1 363	542
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	5 089	3 205	8 278	3 023	7 873	42 630	13 976	27 325	10 762	3 835
Health technologists and technicians	121	102	279	166	497	1 082	398	728	318	141
Technologists and technicians, except health	292	173	487	162	692	4 064	925	3 067	1 020	144
Sales occupations	1 950	1 426	2 739	1 190	2 543	13 280	4 104	9 383	3 615	1 497
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	442	354	616	280	592	2 263	778	1 820	674	346
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	598	506	721	237	567	4 554	1 224	2 802	892	449
Other sales occupations	910	566	1 402	673	1 384	6 463	2 102	4 761	2 049	702
Cashiers	324	148	500	275	527	2 104	676	1 750	819	255
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 726	1 504	4 773	1 505	4 141	24 204	8 549	14 147	5 809	2 053
Computer equipment operators	32	33	92	39	119	526	147	465	125	17
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	728	484	1 312	425	1 304	6 288	2 596	3 633	1 519	600
Financial records processing occupations	457	306	915	267	650	3 174	1 166	2 133	852	371
Mail and message distributing occupations	115	60	146	77	178	1 142	477	520	257	73
Service occupations	2 725	1 698	3 316	1 772	4 543	14 292	5 607	9 854	4 256	1 817
Private household occupations	80	105	187	41	211	328	204	361	116	135
Protective service occupations	273	124	263	168	354	1 579	590	1 144	360	140
Police and firefighters	130	55	94	54	147	795	278	456	133	77
Service occupations, except protective and household	2 372	1 469	2 866	1 563	3 978	12 385	4 813	8 349	3 780	1 542
Food service occupations	934	743	1 318	603	1 717	5 736	1 964	3 881	1 886	615
Cleaning and building service occupations	548	321	809	444	1 266	2 946	1 114	1 837	819	391
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	283	283	594	570	859	1 114	850	1 129	538	462
Farm operators and managers	97	71	144	168	307	315	243	234	109	150
Farm workers and related occupations	121	118	324	133	308	599	465	590	328	178
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 181	1 832	4 460	2 139	3 675	18 288	6 408	13 742	6 323	2 699
Mechanics and repairers	874	419	1 268	788	1 038	4 751	1 813	3 624	1 733	733
Construction trades	1 116	943	1 340	591	1 519	5 482	2 341	4 491	1 894	880
Precision production occupations	1 183	462	1 836	755	1 113	8 002	2 230	5 593	2 689	1 066
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4 237	1 919	6 454	3 944	5 196	27 134	8 599	16 621	9 175	4 724
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	1 966	633	3 158	1 931	2 427	11 082	3 429	5 419	4 341	2 521
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	814	257	1 251	282	583	6 422	1 922	4 209	1 999	839
Transportation occupations	518	382	733	537	803	3 579	1 244	2 559	755	498
Motor vehicle operators	504	358	714	522	765	3 497	1 214	2 504	731	492
Material moving equipment operators	130	143	195	270	315	1 057	401	789	298	212
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	809	504	1 117	924	1 068	4 994	1 603	3 645	1 782	654
Construction laborers	163	80	117	55	176	589	225	503	237	67
Freight, stock, and material handlers	207	170	451	242	339	1 798	615	1 360	620	252
Employed females 16 years and over	8 590	5 024	12 807	5 559	13 084	59 199	21 054	38 728	17 153	7 038
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 745	1 174	2 514	1 031	3 215	11 654	4 872	8 541	3 308	1 271
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	623	473	741	279	918	3 735	1 563	2 698	879	412
Officials and administrators, public administration	41	31	29	34	75	98	120	132	48	57
Management related occupations	107	81	186	68	212	1 125	481	729	207	94
Professional specialty occupations	1 122	701	1 773	752	2 297	7 919	3 309	5 843	2 429	859
Engineers and natural scientists	33	7	31	2	65	413	97	220	50	12
Engineers	16	—	—	—	13	156	23	65	22	—
Health diagnosing occupations	10	—	11	11	25	23	25	25	7	—
Health assessment and treating occupations	306	148	496	246	697	2 168	1 154	1 714	608	271
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	579	409	968	418	1 148	4 131	1 535	3 085	1 449	470
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	470	311	693	343	762	3 126	1 083	2 353	965	378
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	3 192	2 072	5 481	2 038	5 112	26 244	9 269	16 403	6 686	2 537
Health technologists and technicians	93	82	242	164	363	943	335	605	289	126
Technologists and technicians, except health	51	33	86	34	186	695	210	592	227	43
Sales occupations	887	636	1 253	666	1 225	6 133	1 882	4 361	1 838	758
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	130	122	142	109	136	620	202	513	195	133
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	157	164	201	47	184	1 216	246	691	271	121
Other sales occupations	600	350	910	510	905	4 297	1 434	3 157	1 372	504
Cashiers	287	137	424	243	459	1 763	622	1 488	658	211
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 161	1 321	3 900	1 174	3 338	18 473	6 842	10 845	4 332	1 610
Computer equipment operators	11	25	65	35	74	351	108	269	69	15
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	725	481	1 284	425	1 281	6 253	2 573	3 596	1 486	600
Financial records processing occupations	419	296	851	228	576	2 947	1 076	2 029	768	364
Mail and message distributing occupations	6	37	56	14	74	313	194	135	65	18
Service occupations	1 601	1 065	1 940	1 176	2 504	8 178	3 226	5 890	2 510	1 276
Private household occupations	74	93	187	41	204	305	181	359	116	127
Protective service occupations	8	12	28	8	28	139	31	91	21	13
Police and firefighters	—	—	2	2	13	29	10	17	5	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 519	960	1 725	1 127	2 272	7 734	3 014	5 440	2 373	1 136
Food service occupations	638	481	898	458	1 013	3 789	1 318	2 672	1 228	499
Cleaning and building service occupations	165	142	207	208	518	763	319	445	181	127
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	47	34	70	72	127	170	166	272	129	104
Farm operators and managers	23	12	31	6	55	45	44	52	27	52
Farm workers and related occupations	22	22	39	43	66	123	116	202	102	49
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	336	98	332	109	244	2 183	654	1 372	604	249
Mechanics and repairers	27	5	11	4	9	219	69	170	87	28
Construction trades	10	26	11	2	26	86	44	89	16	10
Precision production occupations	299	67	296	103	209	1 873	535	1 113	501	211
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 669	581	2 470	1 133	1 882	10 770	2 867	6 250	3 916	1 601
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	949	286	1 214	774	1 247	4 944	1 269	2 492	2 142	1 053
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	477	155	800	120	310	4 164	1 210	2 530	1 206	369
Transportation occupations	42	18	50	28	78	357	122	333	104	16
Motor vehicle operators	42	18	50	28	78	357	122	331	104	16
Material moving equipment operators	9	2	21	11	20	71	12	65	35	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	192	120	385	200	227	1 234	254	830	429	137
Construction laborers	—	—	5	2	3	20	14	16	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers	43	28	110	34	58	285	64	222	91	26

Table 178. Industry of Employed Persons for Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
Employed persons 16 years and over	19 677	11 862	29 059	13 813	29 804	135 226	46 810	90 760	39 106	16 505
Agriculture	210	155	577	303	568	947	699	919	453	309
Forestry and fisheries	57	43	73	73	69	41	69	149	58	30
Mining	13	18	2	12	13	155	100	73	40	21
Construction	1 628	1 190	1 761	694	1 898	7 128	3 074	5 920	1 821	1 023
Manufacturing	5 572	2 078	9 992	5 060	5 926	48 006	11 396	28 570	14 836	6 516
Non-durable goods	1 602	696	2 912	3 856	2 075	15 637	4 273	7 244	5 415	2 570
Food and kindred products	84	25	79	44	99	1 502	186	659	150	92
Textile mill and finished textile products	463	138	838	261	681	2 947	847	988	192	1 075
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	242	194	696	132	509	2 391	1 551	1 198	470	278
Chemicals and allied products	55	56	92	18	51	1 140	137	905	100	14
Durable goods	3 970	1 382	7 080	1 204	3 851	32 369	7 123	21 326	9 421	3 946
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	429	612	1 072	969	926	1 871	724	846	207	436
Primary metal industries	306	130	338	20	290	1 441	446	454	233	144
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	578	81	422	28	122	1 726	915	1 183	1 016	967
Machinery, except electrical	711	99	3 530	51	1 099	10 400	1 134	5 426	1 568	2 027
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1 150	71	420	33	479	10 655	1 758	6 934	1 657	114
Transportation equipment	129	118	27	12	36	889	363	3 571	2 701	53
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1 128	547	1 130	738	1 411	7 939	2 353	5 741	1 611	648
Railroads	7	22	41	72	45	134	67	141	25	6
Trucking service and warehousing	115	74	298	184	414	1 830	434	1 183	211	226
Other transportation	349	232	344	187	370	2 404	571	2 091	564	208
Communications	458	64	278	102	234	2 356	649	1 106	368	106
Utilities and sanitary services	199	155	169	193	348	1 215	632	1 220	443	102
Wholesale trade	543	368	825	400	684	5 286	1 531	3 425	916	446
Retail trade	3 365	2 653	4 372	2 082	4 876	20 765	6 502	15 167	6 254	2 515
General merchandise stores	321	139	433	231	404	2 827	831	1 807	604	199
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	558	413	788	443	810	3 640	1 000	2 903	1 223	493
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	371	329	499	342	654	2 533	930	1 962	722	295
Eating and drinking places	929	692	1 099	383	1 305	5 081	1 459	3 789	1 730	557
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 060	739	1 988	379	1 171	8 225	3 264	4 573	1 497	657
Banking and credit agencies	396	249	374	259	476	2 684	1 001	1 562	512	307
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	664	490	1 614	140	695	5 541	2 263	3 011	985	350
Services	5 268	3 659	7 881	3 539	12 138	31 663	13 848	22 608	10 392	3 891
Business services	236	177	471	105	580	3 295	756	2 163	638	210
Repair services	295	202	382	184	385	1 625	585	1 187	279	284
Private households	115	139	232	59	224	414	269	458	127	153
Other personal services	503	608	640	495	1 264	2 506	885	1 863	681	283
Entertainment and recreation services	167	180	216	158	449	904	338	1 052	289	28
Professional and related services	3 952	2 353	5 940	2 538	9 236	22 919	11 015	15 885	8 378	2 933
Hospitals	629	374	934	654	2 003	4 281	2 647	2 729	1 063	790
Health services, except hospitals	1 111	365	946	566	832	4 430	1 844	2 680	1 115	480
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	1 475	989	2 942	893	5 189	8 694	4 128	7 065	4 906	1 057
Other educational services	74	42	142	62	152	516	189	382	222	112
Social services, religious and membership organizations	335	262	655	248	573	2 713	1 129	1 492	627	312
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	328	321	321	115	487	2 285	1 078	1 537	445	182
Public administration	833	412	511	513	1 050	5 071	3 974	3 615	1 228	449
Employed females 16 years and over	8 590	5 024	12 807	5 559	13 084	59 199	21 054	38 728	17 153	7 038
Agriculture	60	34	137	54	117	259	199	365	143	93
Forestry and fisheries	21	-	-	26	8	5	14	28	-	5
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	21	13	-	7	-
Construction	94	76	127	20	124	462	253	459	129	52
Manufacturing	2 260	782	3 375	1 418	2 256	18 220	3 970	10 078	5 372	2 119
Non-durable goods	833	336	1 065	1 189	1 015	6 191	1 360	2 999	2 580	1 305
Food and kindred products	20	5	15	13	41	249	21	178	53	12
Textile mill and finished textile products	306	112	320	220	436	1 714	550	399	61	510
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	112	98	290	71	250	949	375	509	192	170
Chemicals and allied products	26	9	15	-	32	235	15	303	25	-
Durable goods	1 427	446	2 310	229	1 241	12 029	2 610	7 079	2 792	814
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	69	210	211	164	138	315	105	185	31	101
Primary metal industries	63	17	74	-	105	355	70	51	38	35
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	114	19	110	5	25	444	231	199	247	187
Machinery, except electrical	193	13	1 028	4	360	3 414	231	1 862	415	300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	599	32	219	7	245	5 050	979	2 910	971	73
Transportation equipment	30	22	6	2	17	154	89	644	335	9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	327	104	286	100	298	2 411	583	1 338	402	141
Railroads	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking service and warehousing	4	6	47	13	38	254	40	85	13	19
Other transportation	91	63	111	48	127	666	148	644	197	77
Communications	202	8	93	5	69	1 203	294	467	134	43
Utilities and sanitary services	30	26	30	34	64	288	101	142	58	2
Wholesale trade	68	68	214	51	189	1 117	334	786	174	110
Retail trade	1 685	1 290	2 310	1 054	2 245	10 386	3 074	7 721	3 143	1 318
General merchandise stores	224	96	255	178	281	1 993	574	1 274	401	168
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	291	199	409	218	404	1 737	485	1 411	554	236
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	52	51	79	35	71	384	175	244	96	29
Eating and drinking places	583	415	729	244	733	2 969	836	2 363	1 122	401
Finance, insurance, and real estate	624	392	1 317	261	576	5 231	2 062	2 764	935	425
Banking and credit agencies	291	164	303	210	299	2 037	763	1 158	383	287
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	333	228	1 014	51	277	3 194	1 299	1 606	552	138
Services	3 131	2 122	4 819	2 343	6 885	19 509	8 627	13 643	6 412	2 580
Business services	127	76	197	41	247	1 326	364	856	275	93
Repair services	22	24	39	14	52	168	47	84	16	30
Private households	79	110	196	55	208	347	214	416	125	142
Other personal services	324	343	420	333	724	1 583	576	1 177	458	227
Entertainment and recreation services	51	65	79	64	168	354	179	393	94	-
Professional and related services	2 528	1 504	3 888	1 836	5 486	15 731	7 247	10 717	5 444	2 088
Hospitals	487	270	756	538	1 465	3 379	1 906	2 216	900	660
Health services, except hospitals	802	276	736	463	579	3 431	1 496	2 160	904	367
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	789	610	1 795	583	2 752	5 881	2 661	4 380	2 854	706
Other educational services	61	35	106	51	143	399	138	274	175	83
Social services, religious and membership organizations	222	185	400	154	337	1 669	630	1 126	399	198
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	167	128	95	47	210	972	416	561	212	74
Public administration	320	156	222	232	386	1 578	1 925	1 546	436	195

Table 179. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Disability and Veteran Status for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979										
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	12 702	8 151	18 563	9 845	21 264	84 155	29 510	59 976	26 709	10 532
Worked in 1979	12 627	8 076	18 453	9 770	21 120	83 662	29 313	59 678	26 539	10 461
50 to 52 weeks	8 473	4 997	12 313	6 501	11 977	60 705	20 038	43 221	16 999	7 365
48 to 49 weeks	532	376	758	847	1 689	3 154	1 042	2 146	1 120	452
40 to 47 weeks	1 083	781	1 379	1 582	1 744	6 082	2 313	4 438	1 945	794
27 to 39 weeks	843	605	1 256	698	1 582	4 615	2 045	3 259	1 643	552
14 to 26 weeks	951	705	1 242	671	2 246	5 128	2 008	3 631	2 474	681
1 to 13 weeks	745	505	1 081	722	2 882	3 978	1 867	2 983	2 356	617
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	11 120	6 966	16 081	8 722	18 023	73 608	25 883	53 039	22 920	9 237
50 to 52 weeks	8 003	4 698	11 667	6 172	11 315	57 385	19 131	41 134	16 013	6 989
27 to 49 weeks	2 065	1 461	2 713	1 613	3 123	10 943	4 242	7 999	3 559	1 528
1 to 26 weeks	1 052	807	1 701	937	3 585	5 280	2 510	3 906	3 348	720
With unemployment in 1979	2 015	1 379	2 756	1 862	3 736	11 718	4 621	8 449	4 216	1 501
Percent of those in labor force in 1979	15.9	16.9	14.8	18.9	17.6	13.9	15.7	14.1	15.8	14.3
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	629	309	1 053	413	1 467	4 185	1 596	2 892	1 718	570
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	761	561	976	708	1 215	4 309	1 676	3 144	1 402	487
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	625	509	727	741	1 054	3 224	1 349	2 413	1 096	444
Mean weeks of unemployment	12.7	15.1	11.5	15.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	12.2	10.6	12.8
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	10 341	6 342	15 876	7 278	16 907	68 519	25 001	45 560	22 406	8 475
Worked in 1979	10 275	6 292	15 765	7 118	16 742	68 045	24 814	45 055	22 173	8 378
50 to 52 weeks	5 534	2 959	8 031	3 300	7 435	37 601	13 281	23 343	9 769	4 334
48 to 49 weeks	369	222	477	553	1 031	2 631	862	1 519	969	302
40 to 47 weeks	1 013	715	1 525	724	1 719	6 865	2 290	4 863	2 485	858
27 to 39 weeks	1 076	686	1 561	800	2 055	6 649	2 567	4 991	2 414	826
14 to 26 weeks	1 131	925	2 123	1 088	2 343	7 620	2 955	5 263	3 424	1 103
1 to 13 weeks	1 152	785	2 048	1 108	2 537	6 679	2 859	5 076	3 112	955
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7 015	3 950	10 422	4 685	10 841	45 946	16 965	28 667	14 610	5 789
50 to 52 weeks	4 434	2 144	6 311	2 477	5 854	30 263	10 930	18 050	7 694	3 462
27 to 49 weeks	1 511	937	2 045	1 082	2 409	9 246	3 665	6 308	3 363	1 360
1 to 26 weeks	1 070	869	2 066	1 126	2 578	6 437	3 670	4 309	3 553	967
With unemployment in 1979	1 650	1 072	2 363	1 854	3 033	9 727	3 847	7 787	4 507	1 316
Percent of those in labor force in 1979	16.0	16.9	14.9	25.5	17.9	14.2	15.4	17.1	20.1	15.5
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	686	314	1 040	336	1 221	4 263	1 798	3 115	2 189	474
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	433	354	789	536	957	3 257	1 277	2 765	1 464	467
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	531	404	534	982	855	2 207	772	1 907	854	375
Mean weeks of unemployment	12.6	14.2	10.5	20.8	11.6	10.4	9.5	11.1	9.0	12.1
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979										
Families	11 383	7 826	16 127	9 635	16 231	71 608	25 454	50 500	21 095	9 788
No workers	1 362	1 289	1 867	1 437	1 793	6 447	2 592	4 651	2 142	1 152
1 worker	3 245	2 475	4 674	3 037	4 661	20 587	7 185	14 626	6 213	3 095
2 workers	5 206	3 227	7 439	4 132	7 739	33 214	11 978	23 620	9 753	4 381
3 or more workers	1 570	835	2 147	1 029	2 038	11 360	3 697	7 603	2 987	1 160
Married-couple families	9 765	6 852	13 844	8 269	13 943	61 246	21 555	43 966	17 899	8 352
No workers	1 121	1 155	1 530	1 142	1 443	4 687	2 043	3 730	1 604	929
1 worker	2 414	1 935	3 495	2 102	3 455	15 376	5 158	11 396	4 690	2 329
2 workers	4 818	2 990	6 878	3 812	7 192	30 724	10 988	21 892	8 881	4 023
Husband and wife worked	4 369	2 634	6 290	3 292	6 354	27 589	9 910	19 702	7 982	3 731
3 or more workers	1 412	772	1 941	913	1 855	10 459	3 366	6 948	2 724	1 071
Husband and wife worked	1 274	690	1 727	768	1 638	8 895	3 000	5 831	2 317	963
Female householder, no husband present	1 218	751	1 852	1 063	1 782	8 252	3 009	5 050	2 553	1 084
No workers	207	103	288	255	278	1 549	465	823	473	212
1 worker	626	437	965	491	676	4 119	1 573	2 442	1 258	549
2 workers	246	154	398	222	386	1 904	716	1 261	631	258
3 or more workers	139	57	181	95	148	680	255	524	191	65
WORK DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS										
Male, 16 to 64 years	12 993	8 570	19 203	10 626	22 015	87 115	30 083	62 125	27 931	10 924
With a work disability	1 289	953	1 524	1 314	1 782	6 601	2 411	4 454	2 173	975
Not in labor force	554	479	756	743	806	2 645	1 063	1 762	1 008	449
Prevented from working	489	370	630	670	650	2 198	924	1 460	886	378
Female, 16 to 64 years	13 399	8 752	20 588	11 017	21 339	90 471	31 751	61 427	29 355	11 411
With a work disability	1 139	627	1 470	1 231	1 390	5 912	2 271	3 713	2 201	932
Not in labor force	754	442	955	918	931	3 827	1 476	2 465	1 531	625
Prevented from working	617	332	770	745	709	3 034	1 136	1 844	1 237	504
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS										
Persons 16 to 64 years	26 392	17 322	39 791	21 643	43 354	177 586	61 834	123 552	57 286	22 335
With a public transportation disability	390	224	603	282	517	2 037	698	1 256	743	273
With a work disability	380	208	551	270	484	1 907	631	1 076	708	269
Persons 65 years and over	5 255	4 407	7 388	4 649	7 722	26 389	11 107	16 960	8 231	4 531
With a public transportation disability	651	545	986	482	923	3 275	1 112	1 638	1 095	497
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS										
Male veterans	6 061	4 129	8 569	4 534	8 120	38 583	13 926	27 860	11 014	5 009
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	38.6	39.3	38.2	35.9	32.0	39.6	39.5	41.9	35.8	38.8
Female veterans	358	253	403	118	441	1 489	734	1 225	539	284
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over	2.1	2.2	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0
PERIOD OF SERVICE										
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	6 419	4 382	8 972	4 652	8 561	40 072	14 660	29 085	11 553	5 293
Percent of civilians 16 years and over	19.7	20.0	18.9	17.5	16.6	19.5	19.6	21.0	17.6	19.5
May 1975 or later only	108	98	323	144	220	1 084	439	817	379	139
Vietnam era	1 492	1 037	2 214	995	2 124	11 382	4 043	8 564	3 355	1 322
February 1955 to July 1964 only	633	368	1 124	449	1 009	4 718	1 580	3 557	1 149	668
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	147	148	164	62	175	1 131	338	1 081	392	78
Korean conflict	993	646	1 251	730	1 194	5 929	2 089	4 029	1 638	690
Korean conflict and World War II	168	135	154	106	229	1 096	380	1 038	386	143
World War II	2 611	1 809	3 512	2 032	3 321	13 776	5 344	9 216	4 010	2 113
World War I	222	111	154	97	189	519	335	459	124	78
Other	45	30	76	37	100	437	112	324	120	62
Civilian nonveterans 16 years and over	26 204	17 490	38 599	22 001	43 022	165 684	60 253	109 228	53 979	21 852

Table 180. Income Characteristics in 1979 for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties

INCOME IN 1979

	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merriam	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
Households	15 540	11 077	21 805	12 967	23 339	95 693	34 698	65 993	29 069	13 301
Less than \$5,000	1 937	1 504	2 460	2 097	2 966	8 871	3 426	5 619	3 702	1 583
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 302	1 128	1 816	1 268	2 291	6 407	2 478	3 928	2 318	1 295
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 354	1 175	1 868	1 260	2 234	7 280	3 152	4 745	2 333	1 234
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 055	2 340	3 915	2 432	4 565	13 973	6 178	10 097	5 008	2 378
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 569	1 819	3 868	2 260	3 922	15 051	6 022	10 677	4 873	2 361
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1 973	1 221	3 063	1 658	2 794	13 473	4 823	9 832	3 991	1 771
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 137	1 088	3 109	1 301	2 592	17 856	5 311	12 615	4 227	1 804
\$35,000 to \$49,999	757	416	1 136	493	1 207	8 798	2 222	5 982	2 018	564
\$50,000 or more	456	386	570	198	768	3 984	1 086	2 498	599	311
Median	\$15 225	\$13 561	\$16 037	\$13 699	\$14 523	\$18 689	\$16 717	\$18 993	\$16 118	\$15 304
Mean	\$17 822	\$16 736	\$18 364	\$15 521	\$17 501	\$21 147	\$19 208	\$21 196	\$18 116	\$17 544
Families	11 383	7 826	16 127	9 635	16 231	71 608	25 454	50 300	21 095	9 788
Less than \$5,000	693	544	864	712	858	2 959	1 054	2 211	1 116	584
\$5,000 to \$7,499	680	596	964	760	1 120	3 320	1 297	2 092	1 212	694
\$7,500 to \$9,999	808	720	1 083	837	1 283	4 177	1 856	3 018	1 415	825
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 297	1 842	2 835	1 907	3 287	9 665	4 221	7 051	3 575	1 718
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 143	1 463	3 287	2 041	3 200	11 775	4 880	8 576	4 059	1 955
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1 701	1 023	2 754	1 528	2 463	11 807	4 273	8 568	3 536	1 556
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 959	982	2 821	1 234	2 310	16 170	4 862	11 301	3 807	1 682
\$35,000 to \$49,999	693	343	1 004	445	1 036	8 106	2 037	5 412	1 865	497
\$50,000 or more	409	313	515	171	674	3 629	974	2 271	510	277
Median	\$17 824	\$15 597	\$18 496	\$16 440	\$17 288	\$21 483	\$19 395	\$21 181	\$18 899	\$17 419
Mean	\$20 273	\$18 786	\$20 764	\$17 797	\$20 337	\$23 919	\$21 943	\$23 458	\$20 819	\$19 876
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	5 419	4 098	10 063	4 001	14 531	35 097	14 274	22 348	16 444	4 776
Less than \$2,000	455	329	2 122	410	3 902	4 298	2 511	1 802	4 442	449
\$2,000 to \$2,999	354	325	1 088	431	1 661	2 511	1 006	1 201	2 286	311
\$3,000 to \$4,999	1 142	815	1 787	1 016	2 803	5 654	2 151	3 417	3 262	1 046
\$5,000 to \$7,999	1 102	932	1 655	731	2 260	6 161	2 448	4 383	2 286	1 081
\$8,000 to \$9,999	690	496	983	411	980	4 021	1 759	2 386	981	466
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 022	585	1 489	613	1 691	6 549	2 615	4 398	1 860	852
\$15,000 to \$24,999	507	409	717	308	904	4 356	1 443	3 661	952	464
\$25,000 to \$49,999	112	157	184	66	279	1 377	295	989	348	81
\$50,000 or more	35	50	38	15	51	170	46	111	27	26
Median	\$6 932	\$6 905	\$5 057	\$5 533	\$4 021	\$7 490	\$6 671	\$8 296	\$3 735	\$6 575
Mean	\$8 613	\$9 373	\$7 490	\$7 490	\$6 206	\$9 132	\$7 968	\$10 095	\$5 950	\$8 171
Males 15 years and over, with income	15 314	10 283	21 848	12 263	24 743	95 532	34 278	67 577	30 586	12 468
Median income	\$10 580	\$10 142	\$10 962	\$10 833	\$9 202	\$12 710	\$11 454	\$13 362	\$10 728	\$11 350
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.3	45.6	53.4	50.3	45.7	60.1	55.8	60.8	52.4	56.0
Females 15 years and over, with income	14 310	9 359	21 320	10 836	22 529	89 879	33 775	58 333	29 146	11 698
Median income	\$5 105	\$4 612	\$4 881	\$4 109	\$4 698	\$5 652	\$5 503	\$5 374	\$4 207	\$4 992
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.9	22.8	29.5	22.4	25.8	33.6	32.3	30.9	26.2	29.4
Per capita income	\$8 939	\$8 236	\$9 203	\$8 434	\$8 943	\$9 582	\$9 429	\$9 764	\$8 929	\$8 814
Persons in households	\$6 533	\$6 659	\$6 577	\$5 746	\$6 403	\$7 390	\$6 920	\$7 445	\$6 309	\$6 486
Persons in group quarters	\$6 676	\$6 693	\$6 786	\$5 794	\$6 762	\$7 504	\$7 121	\$7 486	\$6 615	\$6 538
Persons in group quarters	\$1 936	\$1 309	\$2 345	\$1 896	\$2 418	\$2 504	\$2 591	\$4 692	\$1 992	\$1 716

MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age of family householders:										
15 to 24 years	\$12 108	\$12 218	\$12 303	\$12 627	\$11 987	\$15 485	\$14 036	\$14 456	\$12 218	\$12 833
25 to 34 years	\$16 261	\$14 074	\$17 678	\$16 715	\$16 407	\$20 324	\$18 063	\$20 523	\$18 349	\$17 278
35 to 44 years	\$20 466	\$16 788	\$20 837	\$17 949	\$19 635	\$24 972	\$22 031	\$24 123	\$22 318	\$19 958
45 to 54 years	\$23 643	\$19 014	\$23 248	\$20 280	\$21 300	\$27 740	\$24 689	\$26 697	\$23 989	\$22 114
55 to 64 years	\$20 645	\$16 666	\$20 151	\$18 557	\$19 552	\$22 744	\$21 283	\$22 657	\$20 270	\$19 219
65 years and over	\$12 207	\$12 963	\$12 505	\$10 372	\$12 074	\$12 513	\$13 097	\$12 711	\$12 012	\$11 644
Family type by presence of own children:										
Families	\$17 824	\$15 597	\$18 496	\$16 440	\$17 288	\$21 483	\$19 395	\$21 181	\$18 899	\$17 419
With own children under 18 years	\$18 246	\$15 546	\$19 016	\$17 188	\$17 276	\$21 941	\$19 959	\$21 580	\$19 817	\$17 693
With own children under 6 years	\$15 640	\$13 474	\$16 594	\$15 944	\$15 714	\$19 241	\$17 498	\$19 413	\$16 480	\$16 001
Without own children under 18 years	\$17 272	\$15 639	\$17 931	\$15 343	\$17 302	\$20 616	\$18 754	\$20 602	\$17 900	\$17 148
Married-couple families	\$18 876	\$16 331	\$19 613	\$17 366	\$18 372	\$22 831	\$20 532	\$22 155	\$20 323	\$18 755
With own children under 18 years	\$19 735	\$16 970	\$20 693	\$18 479	\$18 944	\$23 843	\$21 420	\$23 014	\$21 758	\$19 732
With own children under 6 years	\$16 861	\$14 469	\$17 662	\$16 935	\$16 768	\$20 557	\$18 650	\$20 278	\$17 885	\$17 056
Without own children under 18 years	\$17 577	\$15 748	\$18 442	\$15 659	\$17 822	\$21 570	\$19 341	\$21 015	\$18 542	\$17 539
Female householder, no husband present	\$10 179	\$9 164	\$10 404	\$8 486	\$9 905	\$10 951	\$10 897	\$10 979	\$10 078	\$8 531
With own children under 18 years	\$7 287	\$7 304	\$8 610	\$6 033	\$8 158	\$8 733	\$8 764	\$8 836	\$8 087	\$6 204
With own children under 6 years	\$5 094	\$3 674	\$4 774	\$4 598	\$5 352	\$5 504	\$6 359	\$5 140	\$4 809	\$4 325
Without own children under 18 years	\$14 069	\$14 028	\$13 616	\$12 390	\$12 345	\$16 039	\$14 826	\$15 941	\$14 297	\$13 259
Workers in family in 1979:										
No workers	\$8 532	\$11 366	\$8 678	\$7 858	\$8 820	\$8 475	\$9 136	\$8 973	\$8 032	\$8 047
1 worker	\$14 239	\$12 854	\$15 124	\$14 591	\$13 316	\$16 744	\$14 973	\$17 098	\$15 380	\$13 680
2 workers	\$19 412	\$16 860	\$20 493	\$19 269	\$19 043	\$22 993	\$20 919	\$22 598	\$20 672	\$20 207
3 or more workers	\$27 415	\$24 940	\$27 764	\$25 328	\$26 058	\$31 842	\$29 996	\$31 260	\$29 762	\$27 255
Unrelated individuals:										
Male, 15 years and over	\$8 636	\$8 473	\$6 599	\$8 388	\$3 911	\$9 793	\$8 415	\$10 569	\$4 495	\$9 138
65 years and over	\$4 620	\$4 980	\$5 238	\$4 529	\$4 859	\$5 920	\$5 552	\$6 121	\$4 914	\$5 030
Female, 15 years and over	\$6 045	\$5 901	\$4 259	\$4 420	\$4 171	\$6 157	\$5 626	\$6 640	\$3 312	\$5 506
65 years and over	\$4 632	\$5 179	\$4 737	\$4 016	\$4 761	\$4 388	\$4 734	\$4 986	\$3 978	\$4 875

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

Households	15 540	11 077	21 805	12 967	23 339	95 693	34 698	65 993	29 069	13 301
With earnings	12 639	8 655	17 856	9 958	19 160	81 409	28 986	56 733	24 282	10 860
Mean earnings	\$17 795	\$15 039	\$18 071	\$15 897	\$16 743	\$21 280	\$18 776	\$20 978	\$18 093	\$17 297
With wage or salary income	12 065	7 914	17 156	9 487	18 214	78 781	27 987	54 932	23 568	10 408
Mean wage or salary income	\$16 622	\$13 906	\$17 124	\$15 162	\$16 009	\$20 553	\$17 780	\$20 197	\$17 637	\$16 550
With nonfarm self-employment income	1 964	2 109	2 486	1 263	3 150	9 239	4 100	6 981	2 596	1 455
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$12 033	\$9 401	\$11 326	\$10 310	\$8 698	\$12 084	\$11 032	\$11 350	\$9 039	\$10 156
With farm self-employment income	214	202	241	254	513	720	511	741	281	269
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 456	\$1 417	\$3 082	\$5 678	\$3 540	\$2 142	\$2 742	\$1 913	\$720	\$3 040
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	7 186	5 628	10 868	5 566	11 821	47 305	18 180	32 104	14 051	6 328
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 323	\$3 399	\$2 897	\$1 891	\$3 081	\$2 315	\$2 493	\$2 187	\$2 026	\$2 669
With Social Security income	4 320	3 564	6 331	4 406	6 499	22 652	9 045	14 459	7 287	4 047
Mean Social Security income	\$4 201	\$4 386	\$4 292	\$4 129	\$4 101	\$4 207	\$4 331	\$4 143	\$3 927	\$4 222
With public assistance income	830	471	1 143	331	1 172	4 568	1 746	2 609	1 641	662
Mean public assistance income	\$2 332	\$2 128	\$2 118	\$2 327	\$2 235	\$2 328	\$2 158	\$2 291	\$2 148	\$2 357
With all other income	3 920	3 137	4 901	2 834	5 694	21 169	8 506	16 085	7 576	3 069
Mean all other income	\$3 680	\$5 234	\$3 423	\$3 150	\$3 855	\$3 579	\$3 992	\$4 514	\$3 521	\$3 094

Table 181. Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons for Counties: 1980

[Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Counties

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
Families	11 383	7 826	16 127	9 635	16 231	71 608	25 454	50 500	21 095	9 788
With Social Security income.....	2 784	2 225	3 922	2 751	3 797	14 232	5 532	9 495	4 387	2 383
Income above poverty level.....	2 645	2 117	3 642	2 567	3 594	13 720	5 317	9 043	4 151	2 279
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	742	622	1 061	938	1 060	3 517	1 485	2 360	1 196	739
With public assistance income.....	655	331	773	678	789	3 409	1 273	1 980	1 252	654
Income above poverty level.....	423	243	475	376	556	2 313	906	1 405	838	432
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	37	42	114	95	102	392	149	152	134	100
Householder worked in 1979.....	9 201	5 897	13 126	7 337	13 286	60 802	21 189	43 037	17 610	7 939
With related children under 18 years.....	5 963	3 637	8 337	4 955	8 391	40 252	13 773	28 582	11 509	5 059
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	4 715	2 844	6 714	4 067	6 605	32 297	10 859	22 688	9 136	4 092
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 218	751	1 832	1 063	1 782	8 252	3 009	5 050	2 553	1 084
Householder worked in 1979.....	838	525	1 256	607	1 251	5 567	2 124	3 559	1 659	699
With related children under 18 years.....	816	512	1 219	645	1 196	5 195	1 963	3 405	1 662	725
With related children under 6 years.....	310	151	354	222	437	1 758	679	960	602	289
Householder 65 years and over.....	1 905	1 664	2 615	1 698	2 659	8 851	3 919	6 128	2 826	1 604
Unrelated individuals	5 419	4 098	8 016	3 985	9 862	32 215	12 482	21 008	11 516	4 776
With Social Security income.....	1 825	1 419	2 620	1 694	2 892	8 877	3 743	5 224	3 032	1 754
Income above poverty level.....	1 326	1 025	1 148	1 148	2 037	6 342	2 693	4 032	1 980	1 286
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	862	594	1 152	795	1 151	3 984	1 594	2 338	1 251	807
With public assistance income.....	241	166	450	280	402	1 257	531	674	422	224
Income above poverty level.....	100	37	135	130	140	438	219	316	130	103
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	58	25	48	69	79	202	91	156	68	50
Worked in 1979.....	3 515	2 657	5 326	2 143	6 787	22 541	8 478	15 491	8 162	3 109
65 years and over.....	1 776	1 336	2 448	1 555	2 643	8 496	3 694	4 920	2 423	1 640
Persons	41 749	27 715	59 290	34 684	60 351	270 936	94 091	187 603	79 584	35 646
Related children under 18 years.....	11 582	6 938	16 331	9 752	15 890	79 969	26 360	55 436	21 956	10 048
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	8 628	5 268	12 386	7 387	11 940	60 787	19 871	42 010	16 574	7 598
60 years and over.....	7 435	6 010	10 474	6 590	10 471	37 793	15 431	24 262	11 597	6 452
65 years and over.....	5 255	4 407	7 388	4 649	7 722	26 348	11 107	16 960	8 231	4 531

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	875	683	1 136	882	1 116	3 903	1 398	2 570	1 391	761
Percent below poverty level.....	7.7	8.7	7.0	9.2	6.9	5.5	5.5	5.1	6.6	7.8
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 538	\$3 039	\$2 462	\$2 591	\$2 504	\$2 668	\$2 595	\$2 969	\$2 603	\$2 695
Persons per family.....	3.40	3.42	3.32	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.43	3.23	3.21	3.42
With Social Security income.....	139	108	280	184	203	512	215	326	104	222
With public assistance income.....	232	88	298	302	233	1 096	367	575	414	222
Householder worked in 1979.....	523	506	661	464	687	2 333	864	1 453	804	460
With related children under 18 years.....	621	506	782	522	821	3 057	1 104	1 859	1 045	601
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	502	363	571	322	610	2 343	847	1 462	763	520
Female householder, no husband present.....	364	203	470	353	456	1 881	551	1 190	701	369
Householder worked in 1979.....	224	136	253	164	260	972	308	661	334	194
With related children under 18 years.....	338	197	403	328	395	1 767	322	1 099	612	343
With related children under 6 years.....	197	97	207	165	212	905	283	514	347	183
Householder 65 years and over.....	103	89	163	96	132	384	116	340	142	82
Unrelated individuals	1 147	942	2 146	1 121	2 973	6 335	2 770	4 017	3 784	1 150
Percent below poverty level.....	21.2	23.0	24.8	28.1	30.1	19.7	22.2	19.1	32.9	24.1
Mean income deficit.....	\$1 613	\$1 494	\$1 666	\$1 597	\$1 796	\$1 707	\$1 744	\$1 660	\$1 687	\$1 575
With Social Security income.....	499	394	726	546	855	2 535	1 050	1 192	1 052	468
With public assistance income.....	141	129	315	150	262	819	312	358	292	121
Worked in 1979.....	430	384	1 071	351	1 680	2 380	1 147	2 142	2 280	523
65 years and over.....	485	350	695	489	757	2 468	1 033	1 162	957	413
Persons	4 118	3 279	5 915	4 073	6 711	19 394	7 562	12 316	8 243	3 753
Percent below poverty level.....	9.9	11.8	10.0	11.7	11.1	7.2	8.0	6.6	10.4	10.5
Related children under 18 years.....	1 475	1 100	1 748	1 387	1 790	6 582	2 392	3 988	2 131	1 388
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 029	771	1 138	1 032	1 298	4 728	1 678	2 968	1 429	1 059
60 years and over.....	867	626	1 138	893	1 213	4 005	1 468	2 235	1 462	653
65 years and over.....	668	521	992	663	974	3 232	1 259	1 805	1 184	558

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	1 298	1 051	1 648	1 373	1 777	5 865	2 134	4 086	2 108	1 134
Percent below poverty level.....	11.4	13.4	10.2	14.3	10.9	8.2	8.4	8.1	10.0	11.6
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 066	\$3 310	\$3 047	\$2 975	\$2 876	\$3 117	\$3 050	\$3 141	\$3 027	\$3 149
Persons per family.....	3.40	3.37	3.38	3.31	3.27	3.38	3.35	3.28	3.26	3.48
With Social Security income.....	288	240	453	385	408	1 041	402	910	476	259
With public assistance income.....	269	133	380	395	302	1 345	474	756	525	289
Householder worked in 1979.....	795	730	1 002	735	1 161	3 711	1 363	2 459	1 282	707
With related children under 18 years.....	898	708	1 124	910	1 226	4 401	1 581	2 852	1 507	834
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	691	531	855	725	917	3 346	1 209	2 196	1 087	721
Female householder, no husband present.....	462	266	581	454	607	2 396	788	1 543	869	437
Householder worked in 1979.....	296	182	324	235	382	1 345	481	919	454	239
With related children under 18 years.....	420	247	498	397	519	2 189	718	1 371	737	380
With related children under 6 years.....	228	97	230	194	246	1 075	354	602	425	188
Householder 65 years and over.....	211	192	277	233	278	713	274	667	305	182
Unrelated individuals	1 743	1 303	2 831	1 692	3 801	8 903	3 709	5 498	4 941	1 679
Percent below poverty level.....	32.2	31.8	35.3	42.5	38.5	27.6	29.7	26.2	42.9	35.2
Mean income deficit.....	\$1 822	\$1 879	\$2 086	\$1 828	\$2 240	\$2 011	\$2 113	\$2 018	\$2 121	\$1 851
With Social Security income.....	866	590	1 156	951	1 299	4 252	1 609	2 122	1 658	803
With public assistance income.....	180	150	345	207	286	946	396	443	319	174
Worked in 1979.....	618	556	1 339	493	2 083	3 256	1 496	2 748	2 812	716
65 years and over.....	845	527	1 077	877	1 149	4 033	1 579	1 927	1 538	739
Persons	6 154	4 848	8 402	6 241	9 603	28 701	10 864	18 897	11 814	5 630
Percent below poverty level.....	14.7	17.5	14.2	18.0	15.9	10.6	11.5	10.1	14.8	15.8
Related children under 18 years.....	2 108	1 556	2 539	2 000	2 614	9 611	3 402	6 236	3 139	1 967
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 461	1 140	1 696	1 461	1 898	6 733	2 438	4 473	2 068	1 550
60 years and over.....	1 517	1 050	1 913	1 640	1 971	6 644	2 436	3 908	2 455	1 199
65 years and over.....	1 196	862	1 596	1 300	1 615	5 480	2 085	3 184	2 104	1 046

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:										
Below 75 percent of poverty level.....	5.6	7.4	6.4	7.4	6.8	4.6	4.8	4.3	6.4	6.6
Below 150 percent of poverty level.....	20.3	23.7	18.5	23.3	22.0	14.5	16.0	14.1	19.7	21.1
Below 200 percent of poverty level.....	32.2	38.5	30.1	37.1	36.2	24.4	28.0	23.8	30.8	32.8

Table 182. **Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties:**
1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

	Grafton		Hillsborough			
	Race		Race			
	White	Black	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
AGE						
Total persons	64 840	427	273 114	1 574	1 131	2 425
Under 5 years	3 935	28	18 907	153	188	301
5 to 9 years	4 223	20	20 703	163	148	296
10 to 14 years	4 695	21	24 395	208	70	292
15 to 19 years	7 018	114	25 846	176	31	269
20 to 24 years	7 531	162	23 387	120	75	198
25 to 29 years	5 615	33	23 323	142	138	166
30 to 34 years	4 929	6	24 175	151	169	262
35 to 39 years	3 873	6	18 642	123	121	164
40 to 44 years	2 974	22	14 281	96	56	112
45 to 49 years	2 822	5	12 967	37	52	112
50 to 54 years	3 167	2	13 751	57	35	78
55 to 59 years	3 192	6	13 209	39	12	36
60 to 64 years	2 756	2	11 416	52	16	38
65 to 69 years	2 657	—	9 399	8	5	35
70 to 74 years	2 224	—	7 184	33	6	32
75 to 79 years	1 546	—	5 530	11	2	20
80 to 84 years	883	—	3 471	—	7	14
85 years and over	800	—	2 528	5	—	—
Median	29.5	20.4	30.0	23.5	26.9	21.8
FERTILITY						
Women 15 to 24 years	6 688	93	24 894	161	73	240
Children ever born	1 248	—	6 135	18	2	59
Per 1,000 women	187	—	246	112	27	246
Women 25 to 34 years	5 340	13	24 183	118	170	214
Children ever born	7 053	—	34 078	226	225	366
Per 1,000 women	1 321	—	1 409	1 915	1 324	1 710
Women 35 to 44 years	3 429	6	16 352	82	80	126
Children ever born	8 749	6	41 917	235	150	340
Per 1,000 women	2 551	1 000	2 563	2 866	1 875	2 698
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
Total persons	64 840	427	273 114	1 574	1 131	2 425
In households	59 811	168	266 963	1 495	1 119	2 350
Family householder:						
Male	13 621	20	60 433	268	220	404
Female	2 507	—	10 419	86	28	111
Nonfamily householder:						
Male	2 983	24	10 162	76	43	107
Female	4 035	8	13 611	81	26	47
Spouse	13 781	20	60 439	210	257	374
Child	18 519	62	96 586	659	432	1 079
Other relatives	1 656	—	8 003	40	58	108
Nonrelatives	2 709	34	7 310	75	55	120
Persons per household	2.59	2.73	2.82	3.04	2.90	3.34
Persons per family	3.11	4.10	3.33	3.86	3.38	3.80
In group quarters	5 029	259	6 151	79	12	75
Inmate of institution	554	—	2 261	25	—	—
Other	4 475	259	3 890	54	12	75
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	19 584	326	75 712	680	312	874
Nursery school	537	9	2 828	34	35	22
Private	362	6	2 147	20	30	14
Kindergarten	741	5	3 720	11	25	41
Private	41	—	1 946	6	25	38
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	7 523	28	37 043	312	195	467
Private	97	2	4 433	37	18	60
High school (1 to 4 years)	3 840	8	19 234	158	12	178
Private	189	2	1 877	27	—	16
College	6 943	276	12 887	165	45	166
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	337	—	2 117	43	2	36
Percent enrolled in school—						
3 and 4 years old	26.3	30.0	30.1	48.6	34.5	19.6
5 and 6 years old	86.5	100.0	83.7	84.1	100.0	71.4
7 to 15 years old	99.5	100.0	99.2	98.4	100.0	100.0
16 and 17 years old	90.4	100.0	88.4	77.9	100.0	85.4
18 and 19 years old	77.6	100.0	52.0	79.7	36.8	46.9
20 and 21 years old	63.3	100.0	29.9	41.5	100.0	36.7
22 to 24 years old	28.1	72.4	11.6	40.3	19.4	13.0
25 to 34 years old	7.3	35.9	7.9	16.4	8.8	10.7
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Male, 25 years old and over	17 644	56	74 971	436	298	557
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	181	—	1 062	14	13	17
5 to 7 years	706	2	4 278	6	5	100
8 years	1 971	—	6 691	33	—	56
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 250	8	8 814	63	14	50
4 years	5 749	—	23 267	101	66	165
College: 1 to 3 years	2 348	2	13 046	134	42	79
4 or more years	4 439	44	17 813	85	158	90
Percent high school graduates	71.0	82.1	72.2	73.4	89.3	60.0
Female, 25 years old and over	19 794	26	84 905	318	321	512
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	141	—	1 425	10	13	36
5 to 7 years	507	—	4 289	7	16	44
8 years	1 784	—	8 821	6	28	68
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 558	—	10 885	43	19	80
4 years	7 582	—	33 843	155	91	150
College: 1 to 3 years	3 577	8	14 045	37	26	82
4 or more years	3 645	18	11 597	60	128	52
Percent high school graduates	74.8	100.0	70.1	79.2	76.3	55.5
Persons 25 years old and over	37 438	82	159 876	754	619	1 069
Percent high school graduates	73.0	87.8	71.1	75.9	82.6	57.8
Median years of school completed	12.6	18+	12.6	12.8	14.8	12.3

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 182. **Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties:**
1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

	Merrimack		Rockingham				Strafford	
			Race					
	Spanish origin ¹		White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		Spanish origin ¹	Spanish origin ¹
AGE								
Total persons	439		187 296	1 563	1 040		1 030	419
Under 5 years	75		13 182	174	110		82	32
5 to 9 years	41		14 447	119	110		93	13
10 to 14 years	46		16 843	82	88		104	42
15 to 19 years	39		16 497	139	34		96	73
20 to 24 years	24		15 813	253	81		160	52
25 to 29 years	46		17 178	179	146		128	39
30 to 34 years	18		17 943	138	153		95	27
35 to 39 years	17		14 222	87	95		62	35
40 to 44 years	36		9 850	79	34		39	19
45 to 49 years	17		8 915	49	72		33	33
50 to 54 years	13		9 012	87	55		42	6
55 to 59 years	17		8 404	41	40		40	4
60 to 64 years	19		7 319	30	13		10	16
65 to 69 years	11		5 863	17	4		11	6
70 to 74 years	—		4 981	31	22		17	14
75 to 79 years	13		3 244	—	—		—	8
80 to 84 years	7		2 053	25	3		—	—
85 years and over	—		1 530	16	8		18	—
Median	24.0		29.9	25.4	28.3		24.2	24.7
FERTILITY								
Women 15 to 24 years	46		15 864	190	81		108	41
Children ever born	10		3 657	80	33		28	6
Per 1,000 women	217		231	421	407		259	146
Women 25 to 34 years	29		17 706	131	235		118	23
Children ever born	63		23 648	203	376		141	6
Per 1,000 women	2 172		1 336	1 550	1 600		1 195	261
Women 35 to 44 years	24		11 760	69	68		69	21
Children ever born	51		30 674	173	143		173	88
Per 1,000 women	2 125		2 608	2 507	2 103		2 507	4 190
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
Total persons	439		187 296	1 563	1 040		1 030	419
In households	427		184 749	1 392	1 035		967	395
Family householders:								
Male	70		42 965	311	132		171	83
Female	29		6 803	98	35		47	—
Nonfamily householders:								
Male	22		7 213	59	32		58	23
Female	33		8 083	60	34		23	26
Spouse	71		43 080	227	376		206	78
Child	186		66 302	503	322		386	164
Other relatives	7		4 944	85	56		18	—
Nonrelatives	9		5 359	49	48		58	21
Persons per household	2.30		2.84	2.73	2.92		2.97	2.64
Persons per family	2.97		3.30	3.14	3.50		3.45	3.61
In group quarters	12		2 547	171	5		63	24
Inmate of institution	5		1 013	6	—		—	—
Other	7		1 534	165	5		63	24
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	138		51 454	400	272		350	178
Nursery school	2		2 538	40	25		5	11
Private	2		1 975	34	13		5	11
Kindergarten	8		2 233	21	59		17	3
Private	2		1 355	—	25		11	—
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	79		25 970	137	133		164	52
Private	16		1 657	10	10		23	—
High school (1 to 4 years)	30		13 015	106	27		80	39
Private	6		1 085	—	6		5	—
College	19		7 698	96	28		84	73
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	6		1 627	39	7		15	8
Percent enrolled in school—								
3 and 4 years old	11.1		34.8	34.6	54.2		21.7	68.8
5 and 6 years old	100.0		83.8	92.6	88.1		63.2	100.0
7 to 15 years old	100.0		99.1	97.2	100.0		97.9	100.0
16 and 17 years old	100.0		89.5	100.0	70.0		74.4	77.3
18 and 19 years old	—		45.4	11.3	75.0		28.0	87.2
20 and 21 years old	100.0		23.5	14.7	6.7		32.1	22.2
22 to 24 years old	—		13.1	9.3	9.1		13.9	28.0
25 to 34 years old	9.4		7.3	11.7	3.3		21.1	42.4
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED								
Male, 25 years old and over	111		53 614	444	188		254	117
Elementary:								
0 to 4 years	—		284	2	6		—	—
5 to 7 years	14		1 629	21	—		16	6
8 years	—		3 641	18	—		9	13
High school:								
1 to 3 years	24		6 858	40	7		28	24
4 years	17		18 433	210	45		76	13
College:								
1 to 3 years	27		10 068	78	26		61	18
4 or more years	29		12 701	75	104		64	43
Percent high school graduates	65.8		76.8	81.8	93.1		79.1	63.2
Female, 25 years old and over	103		56 900	352	429		241	90
Elementary:								
0 to 4 years	—		314	6	29		11	—
5 to 7 years	11		1 409	33	11		7	—
8 years	13		3 530	24	22		2	19
High school:								
1 to 3 years	19		7 423	16	56		29	10
4 years	18		24 991	149	176		93	42
College:								
1 to 3 years	24		10 813	64	58		59	17
4 or more years	18		8 420	60	77		40	2
Percent high school graduates	58.3		77.7	77.6	72.5		79.7	67.8
Persons 25 years old and over	214		110 514	796	617		495	207
Percent high school graduates	62.1		77.3	79.9	78.8		79.4	65.2
Median years of school completed	12.7		12.7	12.7	12.8		12.9	12.6

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 183. Selected Social Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	16 128	20	70 852	354	248	515
With own children under 18 years	8 046	20	38 888	274	169	394
With own children under 6 years	3 374	12	16 559	126	107	188
Married-couple families	13 844	20	60 660	279	209	401
With own children under 18 years	6 721	20	33 220	205	153	300
With own children under 6 years	2 934	12	14 734	102	93	135
Female householder, no husband present	1 782	-	8 114	66	26	99
With own children under 18 years	1 109	-	4 843	60	10	81
With own children under 6 years	380	-	1 537	24	8	40
Subfamilies	250	-	1 087	9	6	17
With own children under 18 years	175	-	672	9	-	12
Married-couple subfamilies	152	-	654	-	6	7
With own children under 18 years	77	-	239	-	-	2
Mother-child subfamilies	72	-	367	9	-	10
Persons under 18 years	16 134	86	79 717	641	418	1 011
Percent living with two parents	81.0	59.3	84.1	62.9	94.7	63.7

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Total persons	64 840	427	273 114	1 574	1 131		2 425
Native	62 835	375	257 226	1 440	377		1 735
Born in State of residence	32 391	23	142 622	325	113		530
Born in different State	30 078	352	112 795	1 091	242		819
Northeast	24 090	198	92 969	528	138		507
North Central	2 372	22	8 062	68	14		25
South	2 288	119	7 986	444	12		132
West	1 328	13	3 778	51	78		155
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	366	—	1 809	24	22		386
Foreign born	2 005	52	15 888	134	754		690

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	61 263	467	253 421	1 479	908		2 275
Same house	29 752	116	134 125	486	172		666
Different house in United States	30 981	323	117 172	920	476		1 240
Same county	12 780	27	64 758	260	146		550
Different county	18 201	296	52 414	660	330		690
Same State	4 443	—	10 849	53	50		47
Different State	13 758	296	41 565	607	280		643
Northeast	10 150	196	32 463	406	214		406
North Central	916	10	2 575	15	66		15
South	1 675	78	4 214	186	—		85
West	1 017	12	2 313	—	—		137
Abroad	530	28	2 124	73	260		369

SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS

Persons 16 years and over:							
Different county in 1975	15 856	284	41 845	460	247		437
In Armed Forces in 1980	13	—	270	—	—		—
Inmate of institution in 1980	132	—	321	—	—		—
Attending college in 1980	5 813	254	4 969	52	15		85
Different State in 1975	11 962	284	33 177	418	210		390
In Armed Forces in 1980	13	—	257	—	—		—
Inmate of institution in 1980	16	—	144	—	—		—
Attending college in 1980	4 539	254	4 080	52	15		71

PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	28 835	216	129 694	831	510		1 035
Place of work reported	26 857	216	117 856	799	464		959
Worked in area of residence	23 145	216	97 822	596	369		750
Worked outside area of residence	3 712	—	20 034	203	95		209
Percent of those reporting place of work	13.8	—	17.0	25.4	20.5		21.8
Mean travel time to work	16.2	7.1	19.3	23.3	21.3		20.4

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	28 529	185	130 683	736	527		943
Private vehicle	22 496	38	115 024	567	479		743
Drive alone: Car	12 785	32	75 902	375	302		456
Truck or van	3 008	—	10 336	30	27		46
Carpool: Car	5 500	6	25 236	162	132		207
Truck or van	1 203	—	3 550	—	18		34
Public transportation	160	—	2 408	19	15		37
Walked only	3 977	132	8 808	130	9		147
Other means	525	5	1 922	—	16		5
Worked at home	1 371	10	2 521	20	8		11

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

Male veterans	8 081	17	38 290	176	62		207
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	32.5	7.1	39.7	31.9	18.7		27.0
Female veterans	432	6	1 482	—	—		7
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over	1.7	5.0	1.4	—	—		1.0

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

Persons 16 to 64 years	42 583	358	175 449	953	705		1 402
With a work disability	3 123	22	12 370	71	13		129
Prevented from working	1 341	—	5 194	10	—		49
With a public transportation disability	515	—	2 021	9	7		48
Persons 65 years and over	7 702	—	26 291	51	20		101
With a public transportation disability	923	—	3 265	—	7		17

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 183. Selected Social Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	Merrimack	Rockingham				Strafford
	Spanish origin ¹	Race			Spanish origin ¹	Spanish origin ¹
		White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families.....	99	49 768	409	167	218	83
With own children under 18 years.....	63	27 465	265	108	131	60
With own children under 6 years.....	38	11 614	171	70	53	35
Married-couple families.....	75	43 391	309	127	183	43
With own children under 18 years.....	50	23 658	206	83	101	60
With own children under 6 years.....	29	10 629	140	52	53	35
Female householder, no husband present.....	22	4 920	91	28	35	—
With own children under 18 years.....	11	3 119	55	23	30	—
With own children under 6 years.....	7	796	27	18	—	—
Subfamilies.....	—	825	6	7	—	—
With own children under 18 years.....	—	577	6	—	—	—
Married-couple subfamilies.....	—	441	—	7	—	—
With own children under 18 years.....	—	193	—	—	—	—
Mother-child subfamilies.....	—	311	6	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years.....	192	55 191	443	318	350	121
Percent living with two parents.....	65.1	84.5	70.7	82.7	72.0	95.9
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH						
Total persons.....	439	187 296	1 563	1 040	1 030	419
Native.....	364	180 863	1 486	352	842	318
Born in State of residence.....	171	62 862	198	137	137	129
Born in different State.....	168	116 681	1 244	172	599	150
Northeast.....	101	99 190	625	123	344	100
North Central.....	13	6 620	94	—	66	2
South.....	20	7 276	471	12	118	40
West.....	34	3 595	54	37	71	8
Born abroad, at sea, etc.....	25	1 320	44	60	106	39
Foreign born.....	75	6 433	77	688	188	101
RESIDENCE IN 1975						
Persons 5 years and over.....	253	173 763	1 357	1 009	1 072	352
Same house.....	129	88 116	357	208	486	207
Different house in United States.....	96	83 641	911	518	522	145
Same county.....	73	32 085	184	246	91	39
Different county.....	35	51 556	727	272	431	106
Same State.....	38	8 680	15	12	65	—
Different State.....	38	42 876	712	260	366	106
Northeast.....	25	32 650	481	189	181	36
North Central.....	4	2 571	9	—	51	4
South.....	9	4 718	133	35	60	59
West.....	28	2 937	71	27	74	7
Abroad.....	—	2 006	89	283	64	—
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS						
Persons 16 years and over:						
Different county in 1975.....	54	41 821	646	225	349	84
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	—	2 327	236	—	94	—
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	10	222	—	—	—	—
Attending college in 1980.....	—	3 194	66	—	71	44
Different State in 1975.....	24	34 686	631	220	303	84
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	—	2 312	236	—	94	—
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	—	105	—	—	—	—
Attending college in 1980.....	—	2 561	66	—	61	44
PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over.....	163	90 034	854	461	528	110
Place of work reported.....	152	80 591	734	425	493	110
Worked in area of residence.....	120	45 196	386	278	339	90
Worked outside area of residence.....	32	35 395	348	147	154	20
Percent of those reporting place of work.....	21.1	43.9	47.4	34.6	31.2	18.2
Mean travel time to work..... minutes.....	17.0	22.7	23.1	20.6	19.8	10.0
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over.....	156	90 375	851	460	490	199
Private vehicle.....	136	81 673	765	442	446	153
Drive alone: Car.....	98	51 450	420	280	244	105
Truck or van.....	6	8 925	11	6	23	22
Carpool: Car.....	24	18 465	323	134	173	23
Truck or van.....	8	2 833	11	22	6	3
Public transportation.....	—	1 285	12	6	—	8
Walked only.....	20	4 179	56	6	33	32
Other means.....	—	1 266	8	6	9	—
Worked at home.....	—	1 972	10	—	2	6
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS						
Male veterans.....	60	27 514	231	44	128	29
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over.....	47.6	41.9	57.0	20.5	43.2	14.9
Female veterans.....	7	1 188	16	12	10	6
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over.....	5.0	1.7	3.2	2.4	3.0	4.8
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS						
Persons 16 to 64 years.....	229	121 479	1 050	695	677	292
With a work disability.....	17	8 021	91	34	34	23
Prevented from working.....	9	3 261	33	10	6	23
With a public transportation disability.....	—	1 256	—	—	7	13
Persons 65 years and over.....	31	16 813	100	37	46	28
With a public transportation disability.....	—	1 612	5	21	5	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 184. Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over.....
 Labor force.....
 Percent of persons 16 years and over.....
 Civilian labor force.....
 Employed.....
 Unemployed.....
 Percent of civilian labor force.....
 Not in labor force.....
 Inmate of institution.....

Female, 16 years and over.....
 Labor force.....
 Percent of female, 16 years and over.....
 Civilian labor force.....
 Employed.....
 Unemployed.....
 Percent of civilian labor force.....
 Not in labor force.....
 Inmate of institution.....

Persons 16 to 19 years.....
 Employed.....
 Unemployed.....
 Not in labor force.....

Female, 16 years and over.....
 With own children under 6 years.....
 In labor force.....
 With own children 6 to 17 years only.....
 In labor force.....
Married women 16 years and over, husband present.....
 In labor force.....
 With own children under 6 years.....
 In labor force.....
 With own children 6 to 17 years only.....
 In labor force.....

CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over.....
 Private wage and salary workers.....
 Federal government workers.....
 State government workers.....
 Local government workers.....
 Self-employed workers.....
 Unpaid family workers.....
Employed females 16 years and over.....
 Private wage and salary workers.....
 Federal government workers.....
 State government workers.....
 Local government workers.....
 Self-employed workers.....
 Unpaid family workers.....

Employed persons 16 years and over.....
 Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....
 Mining.....
 Construction.....
 Manufacturing.....
 Nondurable goods.....
 Food and kindred products.....
 Textile mill and finished textile products.....
 Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....
 Durable goods.....
 Furniture, lumber, and wood products.....
 Metal industries.....
 Machinery, except electrical.....
 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....
 Transportation equipment.....
 Transportation.....
 Communications and other public utilities.....
 Wholesale trade.....
 Retail trade.....
 Food, bakery, and dairy stores.....
 Eating and drinking places.....
 Banking and credit agencies.....
 Insurance, real estate, and other finance.....
 Business and repair services.....
 Private households.....
 Other personal services.....
 Entertainment and recreation services.....
 Professional and related services.....
 Hospitals.....
 Health services, except hospitals.....
 Educational services.....
 Public administration.....

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979.....
 Worked in 1979.....
 50 to 52 weeks.....
 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week.....
 With unemployment in 1979.....
 Unemployed 15 or more weeks.....
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979.....
 Worked in 1979.....
 50 to 52 weeks.....
 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week.....
 With unemployment in 1979.....
 Unemployed 15 or more weeks.....

	Grafton		Hillsborough				
	Race		Race				
	White	Black	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	50 827	358	203 868	1 010	725	1 503	
Labor force	31 338	207	139 675	772	545	1 048	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.7	57.8	68.5	76.4	75.2	69.7	
Civilian labor force	31 301	207	139 328	772	545	1 036	
Employed	29 379	185	133 645	736	527	954	
Unemployed	1 922	22	5 683	36	18	82	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	10.6	4.1	4.7	3.3	7.9	
Not in labor force	19 489	151	64 193	238	180	455	
Inmate of institution	542	-	2 128	6	-	-	
Female, 16 years and over	25 901	119	107 204	459	394	724	
Labor force	13 743	78	61 025	299	239	429	
Percent of female, 16 years and over	53.1	65.5	56.9	65.1	60.7	59.3	
Civilian labor force	13 741	78	61 010	299	239	429	
Employed	12 887	78	58 546	279	228	410	
Unemployed	854	-	2 464	20	11	19	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	-	4.0	6.7	4.6	4.4	
Not in labor force	12 158	41	46 179	160	155	295	
Inmate of institution	346	-	1 428	6	-	-	
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 858	114	20 605	136	31	236	
Employed	2 240	46	11 702	72	7	127	
Unemployed	264	6	1 222	9	-	7	
Not in labor force	3 354	62	7 673	55	24	102	
Female, 16 years and over	25 901	119	107 204	459	394	724	
With own children under 6 years	3 383	6	16 574	78	137	170	
In labor force	1 894	6	8 194	54	71	65	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 592	5	21 980	110	80	173	
In labor force	3 312	5	15 570	74	57	131	
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	13 915	18	61 086	183	267	371	
In labor force	7 808	11	34 795	119	153	232	
With own children under 6 years	2 950	6	14 812	45	129	127	
In labor force	1 604	6	7 245	21	63	65	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 846	5	18 532	74	78	125	
In labor force	2 685	5	12 706	61	55	95	
CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY							
Employed persons 16 years and over	29 379	185	133 645	736	527	954	
Private wage and salary workers	21 616	162	110 631	566	452	795	
Federal government workers	894	14	3 818	92	19	49	
State government workers	1 571	5	2 267	13	5	28	
Local government workers	2 415	-	9 173	34	22	42	
Self-employed workers	2 717	4	7 221	29	29	40	
Unpaid family workers	166	-	535	2	-	-	
Employed females 16 years and over	12 887	78	58 546	279	228	410	
Private wage and salary workers	9 746	72	49 096	221	201	347	
Federal government workers	334	6	1 100	8	4	18	
State government workers	651	-	1 072	9	-	8	
Local government workers	1 346	-	5 098	22	22	22	
Self-employed workers	680	-	1 745	17	1	15	
Unpaid family workers	130	-	435	2	-	-	
Employed persons 16 years and over	29 379	185	133 645	736	527	954	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	635	-	962	7	5	26	
Mining	13	-	155	-	-	-	
Construction	1 891	2	7 112	6	7	43	
Manufacturing	5 905	-	47 233	343	279	435	
Nondurable goods	2 071	-	15 449	83	71	167	
Food and kindred products	99	-	1 457	27	11	27	
Textile mill and finished textile products	677	-	2 897	19	19	57	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	509	-	2 389	-	2	2	
Durable goods	3 834	-	31 784	260	208	268	
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	926	-	1 864	-	-	6	
Metal industries	405	-	3 095	21	15	20	
Machinery, except electrical	1 095	-	10 156	119	103	92	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	477	-	10 501	63	67	51	
Transportation equipment	36	-	869	10	10	23	
Transportation	817	6	4 337	6	17	8	
Communications and other public utilities	576	-	3 555	4	-	14	
Wholesale trade	675	6	5 240	13	10	13	
Retail trade	4 835	17	20 586	86	63	162	
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	810	-	3 617	16	-	24	
Eating and drinking places	1 273	17	5 022	4	45	23	
Banking and credit agencies	469	-	2 664	-	8	22	
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	695	-	5 499	19	11	16	
Business and repair services	955	-	4 877	43	-	21	
Private households	219	-	410	4	-	4	
Other personal services	1 230	7	2 470	9	22	6	
Entertainment and recreation services	447	-	890	7	2	-	
Professional and related services	8 981	139	22 721	85	81	128	
Hospitals	1 990	-	4 213	20	41	23	
Health services, except hospitals	827	-	4 410	5	15	31	
Educational services	5 128	131	9 117	51	23	35	
Public administration	1 036	8	4 934	104	22	56	
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979							
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	20 872	210	83 172	465	312	651	
Worked in 1979	20 745	193	82 692	459	305	644	
50 to 52 weeks	11 892	27	60 071	309	236	411	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	11 235	27	56 768	304	224	371	
With unemployment in 1979	3 620	76	11 533	92	42	147	
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	1 034	11	3 150	41	7	61	
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	16 644	112	67 750	302	276	490	
Worked in 1979	16 481	112	67 289	293	274	484	
50 to 52 weeks	7 387	8	37 215	158	154	240	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 812	8	29 936	150	124	211	
With unemployment in 1979	2 958	41	9 580	50	41	107	
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	826	17	2 167	17	2	37	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 184. Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	Merrimack	Rockingham				Stafford
	Spanish origin ¹	Race			Spanish origin ¹	Spanish origin ¹
		White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	265	139 282	1 156	732	723	320
Labor force	180	96 407	906	474	563	212
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.9	69.2	78.4	64.8	77.9	66.3
Civilian labor force	180	93 553	651	467	464	212
Employed	163	89 515	622	459	405	199
Unemployed	17	4 038	29	8	59	13
Percent of civilian labor force	9.4	4.3	4.5	1.7	12.7	6.1
Not in labor force	85	42 875	250	258	160	108
Inmate of institution	5	990	6	—	—	—
Female, 16 years and over	139	70 968	530	510	341	125
Labor force	81	39 981	348	273	209	75
Percent of female, 16 years and over	58.3	56.3	65.7	53.5	61.3	60.0
Civilian labor force	81	39 745	314	273	196	75
Employed	72	38 101	310	265	188	75
Unemployed	9	1 644	4	8	8	—
Percent of civilian labor force	11.1	4.1	1.3	2.9	4.1	—
Not in labor force	58	30 987	182	237	132	50
Inmate of institution	—	733	—	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	27	12 955	107	34	68	61
Employed	6	6 892	41	15	41	43
Unemployed	—	857	4	—	14	—
Not in labor force	21	4 946	31	14	13	18
Female, 16 years and over	139	70 968	530	510	341	125
With own children under 6 years	35	11 690	135	213	58	3
In labor force	19	5 311	76	124	14	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	23	15 483	73	68	80	40
In labor force	20	10 594	73	31	59	20
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	70	43 532	212	384	213	74
In labor force	48	23 745	140	222	122	36
With own children under 6 years	28	10 684	108	195	58	3
In labor force	19	4 714	58	124	14	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	19	13 063	39	63	50	40
In labor force	18	8 641	39	31	36	20
CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	163	89 515	622	459	405	199
Private wage and salary workers	116	69 429	470	422	312	165
Federal government workers	—	4 685	74	6	39	7
State government workers	36	2 233	38	11	15	16
Local government workers	3	7 130	23	14	15	5
Self-employed workers	8	5 565	17	6	24	6
Unpaid family workers	—	473	—	—	—	—
Employed females 16 years and over	72	38 101	310	265	188	75
Private wage and salary workers	40	29 452	243	245	149	66
Federal government workers	—	1 518	14	6	12	7
State government workers	27	1 108	19	—	8	2
Local government workers	3	4 206	19	14	7	—
Self-employed workers	2	1 454	15	—	12	—
Unpaid family workers	—	363	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	163	89 515	622	459	405	199
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7	1 068	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	73	—	—	—	—
Construction	14	5 862	4	16	9	—
Manufacturing	30	27 976	244	284	124	79
Nondurable goods	7	7 134	52	39	37	37
Food and kindred products	—	623	8	28	—	7
Textile mill and finished textile products	—	976	—	6	12	—
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	7	1 189	9	—	—	—
Durable goods	23	20 842	192	245	87	42
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	—	838	2	6	—	—
Metal industries	—	1 632	—	—	—	—
Machinery, except electrical	6	5 274	59	80	27	14
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	15	6 788	27	112	25	7
Transportation equipment	—	3 467	64	25	16	15
Transportation	4	3 402	4	2	29	7
Communications and other public utilities	2	2 287	24	6	7	—
Wholesale trade	2	3 403	16	6	3	—
Retail trade	32	15 041	39	72	67	47
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	7	2 885	5	7	6	4
Eating and drinking places	2	3 736	5	41	23	10
Banking and credit agencies	—	1 553	—	9	—	—
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	2	2 966	32	10	12	—
Business and repair services	9	3 326	22	—	14	7
Private households	—	458	—	—	5	—
Other personal services	12	1 852	6	—	12	12
Entertainment and recreation services	—	1 045	7	—	5	—
Professional and related services	24	15 626	186	54	94	42
Hospitals	10	2 653	66	2	27	7
Health services, except hospitals	5	2 633	33	14	7	12
Educational services	9	7 358	56	24	40	23
Public administration	25	3 577	38	—	24	5
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979						
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	111	58 993	574	201	370	166
Worked in 1979	111	58 701	574	201	370	166
50 to 52 weeks	68	42 584	362	131	247	70
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	65	40 559	310	131	245	52
With unemployment in 1979	29	8 257	114	36	41	57
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	8	2 342	34	13	6	30
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	95	44 807	365	321	247	75
Worked in 1979	95	44 302	365	321	229	68
50 to 52 weeks	56	22 935	203	152	116	22
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	44	17 702	177	138	95	20
With unemployment in 1979	9	7 639	76	59	63	27
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	7	1 884	12	11	20	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 185. Occupation of Employed Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

	Grafton		Hillsborough				
	Race		Race				
	White	Black	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	
Employed persons 16 years and over	29 379	185	133 645	736	527	954	
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	7 495	68	31 322	176	194	181	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 003	28	14 323	70	74	77	
Officials and administrators, public administration	180	—	405	15	—	8	
Management related occupations	595	—	2 955	8	16	17	
Professional specialty occupations	4 492	40	16 999	106	120	104	
Engineers and natural scientists	466	—	4 667	35	61	32	
Engineers	255	—	3 307	26	43	15	
Health diagnosing occupations	278	—	705	—	23	12	
Health assessment and treating occupations	759	—	2 391	16	11	7	
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	2 193	38	5 993	43	17	31	
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	1 161	—	4 297	8	12	22	
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	7 753	60	42 166	240	154	294	
Health technologists and technicians	493	2	1 065	—	17	9	
Technologists and technicians, except health	666	18	3 987	37	40	39	
Sales occupations	2 532	6	13 176	50	35	109	
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	589	—	2 263	—	—	7	
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	561	6	4 513	17	18	24	
Other sales occupations	1 382	—	6 400	33	17	78	
Cashiers	527	—	2 099	—	5	30	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 062	34	23 938	153	62	137	
Computer equipment operators	119	—	508	12	—	5	
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1 292	6	6 234	36	16	43	
Financial records processing occupations	643	—	3 139	17	12	—	
Mail and message distributing occupations	166	12	1 141	1	—	—	
Service occupations	4 448	51	14 172	45	53	70	
Private household occupations	206	—	324	4	—	4	
Protective service occupations	354	—	1 565	14	—	22	
Police and firefighters	147	—	789	6	—	15	
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 888	51	12 283	27	53	44	
Food service occupations	1 663	34	5 683	8	37	21	
Cleaning and building service occupations	1 230	17	2 916	14	16	8	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	858	—	1 100	—	—	26	
Farm operators and managers	307	—	315	—	—	—	
Farm workers and related occupations	307	—	585	—	—	26	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 659	—	18 153	85	17	140	
Mechanics and repairers	1 038	—	4 735	14	2	30	
Construction trades	1 512	—	5 473	6	—	26	
Precision production occupations	1 104	—	7 892	65	15	84	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	5 165	6	26 732	190	109	243	
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	2 414	—	10 887	88	57	121	
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	583	—	6 307	54	39	69	
Transportation occupations	801	—	3 557	8	8	6	
Motor vehicle operators	763	—	3 475	8	8	6	
Material moving equipment operators	315	—	1 053	—	—	13	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 053	6	4 928	40	5	34	
Construction laborers	176	—	578	6	5	2	
Freight, stock, and material handlers	330	—	1 758	25	—	20	
Employed females 16 years and over	12 887	78	58 546	279	228	410	
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	3 159	23	11 546	47	41	76	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	912	6	3 707	10	5	34	
Officials and administrators, public administration	75	—	98	—	—	8	
Management related occupations	212	—	1 113	8	4	12	
Professional specialty occupations	2 247	17	7 839	37	36	42	
Engineers and natural scientists	65	—	399	7	7	—	
Engineers	13	—	149	7	—	—	
Health diagnosing occupations	25	—	23	—	—	—	
Health assessment and treating occupations	686	—	2 134	16	11	7	
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	1 111	17	4 105	14	12	31	
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	750	—	3 106	8	12	22	
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	5 032	26	25 974	124	96	195	
Health technologists and technicians	359	2	926	—	17	9	
Technologists and technicians, except health	179	—	682	—	13	17	
Sales occupations	1 219	6	6 070	40	11	62	
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	136	—	620	—	—	—	
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	178	6	1 203	7	—	7	
Other sales occupations	905	—	4 247	33	11	55	
Cashiers	459	—	1 758	—	5	30	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3 275	18	18 296	84	55	107	
Computer equipment operators	74	—	345	—	—	5	
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1 269	6	6 199	36	16	43	
Financial records processing occupations	569	—	2 923	6	12	—	
Mail and message distributing occupations	68	6	312	1	—	—	
Service occupations	2 468	23	8 123	17	16	35	
Private household occupations	199	—	301	4	—	4	
Protective service occupations	28	—	131	8	—	—	
Police and firefighters	13	—	29	—	—	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household	2 241	23	7 691	5	16	31	
Food service occupations	999	6	3 781	—	—	11	
Cleaning and building service occupations	501	17	747	—	16	5	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	127	—	170	—	—	—	
Farm operators and managers	55	—	45	—	—	—	
Farm workers and related occupations	66	—	123	—	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	244	—	2 144	15	1	25	
Mechanics and repairers	9	—	219	—	—	—	
Construction trades	26	—	86	—	—	—	
Precision production occupations	209	—	1 834	15	1	25	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 857	6	10 589	76	74	79	
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	1 234	—	4 860	31	45	34	
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	310	—	4 087	33	29	45	
Transportation occupations	76	—	351	6	—	—	
Motor vehicle operators	76	—	351	6	—	—	
Material moving equipment operators	20	—	71	—	—	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	217	6	1 220	6	—	—	
Construction laborers	3	—	20	—	—	—	
Freight, stock, and material handlers	54	—	271	6	—	—	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 185. Occupation of Employed Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.)

Counties

[400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	Merrimack	Rockingham				Stratford
	Spanish origin ¹	Race			Spanish origin ¹	Spanish origin ¹
		White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		
Employed persons 16 years and over	163	89 515	622	439	405	199
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	53	21 757	169	130	86	23
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25	9 547	34	29	36	—
Officials and administrators, public administration	2	390	6	—	—	—
Management related occupations	11	2 149	15	6	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	28	12 210	135	101	50	23
Engineers and natural scientists	2	3 315	26	64	4	2
Engineers	2	2 510	14	38	—	—
Health diagnosing occupations	—	399	—	14	5	6
Health assessment and treating occupations	5	1 859	18	2	2	7
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	7	4 673	62	8	27	8
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	7	3 451	31	6	16	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	36	27 011	206	87	158	40
Health technologists and technicians	—	703	23	—	2	—
Technologists and technicians, except health	—	3 023	18	24	44	18
Sales occupations	18	9 299	49	30	25	13
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	—	1 808	—	12	5	—
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	—	2 788	8	6	—	6
Other sales occupations	18	4 703	41	12	20	7
Cashiers	—	1 737	3	5	7	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	18	13 986	116	33	87	9
Computer equipment operators	—	453	6	6	6	—
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	11	3 595	38	—	25	2
Financial records processing occupations	—	2 124	—	3	7	—
Mail and message distributing occupations	—	516	4	—	15	—
Service occupations	13	9 768	52	34	61	47
Private household occupations	—	361	—	—	5	—
Protective service occupations	—	1 139	5	—	2	5
Police and firefighters	—	456	—	—	2	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	13	8 268	47	34	54	42
Food service occupations	4	3 839	8	34	16	22
Cleaning and building service occupations	—	1 828	9	—	22	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	1 129	—	—	—	—
Farm operators and managers	—	234	—	—	—	—
Farm workers and related occupations	7	590	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	19	13 574	74	45	36	34
Mechanics and repairers	9	3 594	20	10	19	3
Construction trades	8	4 444	24	—	—	11
Precision production occupations	2	5 502	30	35	17	20
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	35	16 276	121	163	64	55
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	4	5 329	30	38	28	17
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	7	4 065	36	98	10	6
Transportation occupations	10	2 551	8	—	—	—
Motor vehicle operators	8	2 496	7	—	—	—
Material moving equipment operators	—	767	7	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	3 564	40	27	26	32
Construction laborers	—	503	—	—	9	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers	7	1 353	—	7	9	10
Employed females 16 years and over	72	38 101	310	265	188	75
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	23	8 416	77	41	40	7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11	2 665	20	6	13	—
Officials and administrators, public administration	—	126	6	—	—	—
Management related occupations	11	717	6	6	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	12	5 751	57	35	27	7
Engineers and natural scientists	—	212	—	8	—	—
Engineers	—	57	—	8	—	—
Health diagnosing occupations	—	11	—	14	—	—
Health assessment and treating occupations	5	1 694	18	2	2	7
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	—	3 056	23	6	13	—
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	—	2 324	23	6	7	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	20	16 208	129	60	98	19
Health technologists and technicians	—	590	15	—	—	—
Technologists and technicians, except health	—	575	—	17	26	—
Sales occupations	7	4 326	19	16	14	10
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	—	507	—	6	5	—
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	—	691	—	—	—	6
Other sales occupations	7	3 128	19	10	9	4
Cashiers	—	1 480	3	5	2	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13	10 717	95	27	58	9
Computer equipment operators	—	269	—	—	6	—
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	11	3 558	38	—	25	2
Financial records processing occupations	—	2 020	—	3	7	—
Mail and message distributing occupations	—	135	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	9	5 845	38	7	22	32
Private household occupations	—	359	—	—	5	—
Protective service occupations	—	91	—	—	—	—
Police and firefighters	—	17	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	9	5 395	38	7	17	32
Food service occupations	2	2 657	8	7	11	12
Cleaning and building service occupations	—	445	—	—	6	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	272	—	—	—	—
Farm operators and managers	—	52	—	—	—	—
Farm workers and related occupations	7	202	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4	1 340	13	11	6	7
Mechanics and repairers	2	164	6	—	—	—
Construction trades	2	89	—	—	—	—
Precision production occupations	2	1 087	7	11	6	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	9	6 020	53	146	22	10
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	4	2 440	10	29	15	4
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	5	2 407	21	92	7	—
Transportation occupations	—	333	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle operators	—	331	—	—	—	—
Material moving equipment operators	—	57	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	783	22	25	—	6
Construction laborers	—	16	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers	—	215	—	7	—	6

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 186. **Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

**Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]**

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	16 128	20
No workers.....	1 788	—
1 worker.....	4 628	2
2 workers.....	7 688	12
3 or more workers.....	2 024	6
Married-couple families	13 844	20
No workers.....	1 438	—
1 worker.....	3 426	2
2 workers.....	7 141	12
3 or more workers.....	1 839	6

INCOME IN 1979

Households	23 146	52
Less than \$5,000.....	2 943	5
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	2 280	4
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	2 214	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	4 514	10
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	3 894	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	2 780	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	2 576	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	1 187	20
\$50,000 or more.....	758	—
Median.....	\$14 530	\$20 000
Mean.....	\$17 486	\$21 213

Families	16 128	20
Less than \$5,000.....	848	—
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	1 111	2
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	1 280	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3 269	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	3 182	—
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	2 449	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	2 300	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	1 024	12
\$50,000 or more.....	665	—
Median.....	\$17 284	\$35 133
Mean.....	\$20 315	\$30 749

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	13 995	312
Median income.....	\$4 133	\$1 533
Mean income.....	\$6 309	\$3 003

Males 15 years and over, with income	24 342	195
Median income.....	\$9 280	\$2 900
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	46.2	13.8
Median income.....	\$13 731	\$18 913

Females 15 years and over, with income	22 231	119
Median income.....	\$4 749	\$1 879
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	25.9	6.7
Median income.....	\$8 938	\$10 667

Per capita income	\$6 430	\$3 689
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MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age of family householders:		
15 to 24 years.....	\$11 987	—
25 to 34 years.....	\$16 430	—
35 to 44 years.....	\$19 593	\$24 583
45 to 54 years.....	\$21 368	—
55 to 64 years.....	\$19 492	\$35 472
65 years and over.....	\$12 082	—

Family type by presence of own children:		
Families	\$17 284	\$35 133
With own children under 18 years.....	\$17 245	\$35 133
With own children under 6 years.....	\$15 670	\$30 000
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$17 332	—
Married-couple families	\$18 371	\$35 133
With own children under 18 years.....	\$18 911	\$35 133
With own children under 6 years.....	\$16 718	\$30 000
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$17 855	—
Female householder, no husband present	\$9 905	—
With own children under 18 years.....	\$8 158	—
With own children under 6 years.....	\$5 352	—
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$12 345	—

Workers in family in 1979:		
No workers.....	\$8 842	—
1 worker.....	\$13 310	\$6 250
2 workers.....	\$19 041	\$30 000
3 or more workers.....	\$26 019	\$35 472

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

Households	23 146	52
With earnings.....	18 990	47
Mean earnings.....	\$16 719	\$21 857
With wage or salary income.....	18 046	45
Mean wage or salary income.....	\$15 983	\$21 847
With nonfarm self-employment income.....	3 131	8
Mean nonfarm self-employment income.....	\$8 707	\$5 523
With farm self-employment income.....	511	—
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$3 531	—
With interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	11 737	26
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	\$3 087	\$808
With Social Security income.....	6 474	—
Mean Social Security income.....	\$4 106	—
With public assistance income.....	1 152	8
Mean public assistance income.....	\$2 241	\$2 455
With all other income.....	5 662	10
Mean all other income.....	\$3 858	\$3 515

Grafton		Hillsborough			
Race		Race			
White	Black	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
70 852	354	248	515		
6 394	27	—	63		
20 335	104	95	140		
32 842	164	140	228		
11 281	59	13	84		
60 660	279	209	401		
4 663	12	—	25		
15 214	52	78	98		
30 403	156	118	214		
10 380	59	13	64		
94 625	511	317	669		
8 733	52	14	67		
6 327	53	15	42		
7 213	23	19	51		
13 816	98	27	122		
14 855	74	62	113		
13 344	54	55	118		
17 683	91	69	117		
8 694	58	40	28		
3 960	8	16	11		
\$18 707	\$16 639	\$22 736	\$16 823		
\$21 167	\$19 274	\$24 781	\$18 647		
70 852	354	248	515		
2 892	30	2	34		
3 276	23	13	45		
4 135	8	2	47		
9 578	48	21	71		
11 653	51	38	65		
11 691	43	53	103		
16 020	85	63	111		
8 002	58	40	28		
3 605	8	16	11		
\$21 489	\$21 932	\$24 643	\$19 679		
\$23 935	\$22 794	\$28 084	\$20 393		
34 500	276	130	331		
\$7 512	\$6 944	\$7 500	\$5 250		
\$9 168	\$7 357	\$8 507	\$5 984		
94 484	509	312	718		
\$12 721	\$11 885	\$17 996	\$9 340		
60.1	59.7	71.8	51.7		
\$16 638	\$16 051	\$21 345	\$15 482		
88 985	347	309	632		
\$5 645	\$6 648	\$7 172	\$5 027		
33.6	43.2	40.1	33.4		
\$9 580	\$10 552	\$8 800	\$9 806		
\$7 406	\$6 018	\$7 619	\$5 208		
\$15 540	\$23 750	\$16 250	\$9 712		
\$20 345	\$18 750	\$22 212	\$18 319		
\$24 997	\$22 583	\$28 125	\$25 469		
\$27 692	\$29 896	\$41 407	\$20 833		
\$22 751	\$40 347	\$15 000	\$18 125		
\$12 538	\$6 667	\$16 250	\$7 917		
\$21 489	\$21 932	\$24 643	\$19 679		
\$21 966	\$21 023	\$24 375	\$20 058		
\$19 240	\$20 455	\$23 375	\$14 444		
\$20 804	\$29 167	\$24 750	\$17 708		
\$22 825	\$25 380	\$26 705	\$21 806		
\$23 853	\$24 107	\$27 292	\$22 742		
\$20 523	\$23 750	\$25 208	\$19 875		
\$21 556	\$29 792	\$26 000	\$17 188		
\$10 969	\$11 250	\$22 679	\$7 107		
\$8 786	\$10 000	\$6 563	\$6 830		
\$5 504	\$6 667	\$6 250	\$5 000		
\$16 039	\$11 250	\$23 571	\$18 333		
\$8 502	\$5 625	—	\$5 852		
\$16 749	\$12 917	\$24 926	\$10 625		
\$22 982	\$27 917	\$24 444	\$22 093		
\$31 862	\$29 063	\$14 821	\$22 375		
94 625	511	317	669		
80 452	457	305	576		
\$21 299	\$18 999	\$24 732	\$19 720		
77 850	446	303	568		
\$20 560	\$19 347	\$24 338	\$18 710		
9 170	24	32	31		
\$12 152	—\$251	\$5 271	\$23 603		
714	6	—	—		
\$2 075	\$10 005	—	—		
46 896	166	196	183		
\$2 328	\$971	\$872	\$850		
22 495	98	32	73		
\$4 213	\$3 507	\$2 174	\$4 415		
4 475	39	14	92		
\$2 320	\$1 363	\$2 095	\$3 495		
20 982	142	23	113		
\$3 580	\$4 286	\$1 857	\$2 799		

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 186. **Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties:**
1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	99
No workers	14
1 worker	23
2 workers	62
3 or more workers	7
Married-couple families	75
No workers	15
1 worker	55
2 workers	55
3 or more workers	—

INCOME IN 1979

Households	154
Less than \$5,000	22
\$5,000 to \$7,499	11
\$7,500 to \$9,999	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43
\$15,000 to \$19,999	19
\$20,000 to \$24,999	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5
\$50,000 or more	6
Median	\$13 125
Mean	\$17 568

Families	99
Less than \$5,000	9
\$5,000 to \$7,499	11
\$7,500 to \$9,999	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12
\$20,000 to \$24,999	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6
\$50,000 or more	6
Median	\$15 625
Mean	\$20 333

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	68
Median income	\$10 667
Mean income	\$9 716

Males 15 years and over, with income	123
Median income	\$12 499
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.8
Median income	\$19 554

Females 15 years and over, with income	128
Median income	\$6 333
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.4
Median income	\$9 667

Per capita income	\$6 122
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MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age of family householder:	
15 to 24 years	—
25 to 34 years	\$8 068
35 to 44 years	\$19 500
45 to 54 years	\$14 375
55 to 64 years	\$29 444
65 years and over	\$6 250

Family type by presence of own children:	
Families	\$15 625
With own children under 18 years	\$14 250
With own children under 6 years	\$8 864
Without own children under 18 years	\$21 250
Married-couple families	\$25 125
With own children under 18 years	\$18 750
With own children under 6 years	\$9 861
Without own children under 18 years	\$28 472
Female householder, no husband present	\$10 000
With own children under 18 years	\$2500—
With own children under 6 years	\$5 216
Without own children under 18 years	\$11 250

Workers in family in 1979:	
No workers	\$2 500
1 worker	\$11 875
2 workers	\$22 500
3 or more workers	—

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

Households	154
With earnings	127
Mean earnings	\$17 392
With wage or salary income	127
Mean wage or salary income	\$17 102
With nonfarm self-employment income	8
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$4 605
With farm self-employment income	—
Mean farm self-employment income	—
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	61
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$1 004
With Social Security income	31
Mean Social Security income	\$2 975
With public assistance income	7
Mean public assistance income	\$1 055
With all other income	34
Mean all other income	\$9 875

	Merrimack	Rockingham				Strafford	
		Race				Spanish origin ¹	Spanish origin ¹
		Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		
Families	99	49 768	409	167	218	83	
No workers	14	4 618	28	5	11	13	
1 worker	23	14 353	102	65	62	22	
2 workers	62	23 250	240	90	108	48	
3 or more workers	7	7 547	39	7	37	—	
Married-couple families	75	43 391	309	127	183	83	
No workers	15	3 730	—	4	4	13	
1 worker	55	11 204	60	40	42	22	
2 workers	55	21 548	224	80	100	48	
3 or more workers	—	6 909	25	7	37	—	
Households	154	65 064	528	233	299	132	
Less than \$5,000	22	5 518	54	44	9	33	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	11	3 868	36	22	18	—	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	13	4 660	41	14	41	24	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	9 921	89	29	94	11	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	19	10 503	110	29	20	21	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	—	9 747	59	16	23	16	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35	12 454	94	37	61	16	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5	5 911	37	34	22	11	
\$50,000 or more	6	2 482	8	8	11	—	
Median	\$13 125	\$19 044	\$16 618	\$16 442	\$14 479	\$14 545	
Mean	\$17 568	\$21 236	\$18 048	\$20 881	\$19 927	\$15 748	
Families	99	49 768	409	167	218	83	
Less than \$5,000	9	2 144	33	31	7	13	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	11	2 069	23	—	7	—	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	13	2 952	27	12	20	10	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16	6 893	78	29	56	11	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12	8 462	66	13	18	21	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	—	8 494	46	10	18	9	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27	11 146	96	35	59	8	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	5 351	30	31	22	11	
\$50,000 or more	6	2 257	8	6	11	—	
Median	\$15 625	\$21 227	\$18 125	\$17 212	\$20 417	\$17 344	
Mean	\$20 333	\$23 515	\$19 486	\$23 081	\$22 807	\$18 311	
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	68	21 813	331	114	194	94	
Median income	\$10 667	\$8 339	\$6 360	\$9 250	\$8 444	\$6 176	
Mean income	\$9 716	\$10 143	\$7 723	\$9 498	\$8 387	\$7 790	
Males 15 years and over, with income	123	66 540	622	201	384	195	
Median income	\$12 499	\$13 408	\$9 584	\$15 252	\$10 154	\$6 603	
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.8	60.9	49.8	65.2	63.8	26.7	
Median income	\$19 554	\$17 056	\$15 045	\$19 204	\$12 412	\$15 833	
Females 15 years and over, with income	128	57 436	452	379	280	82	
Median income	\$6 333	\$5 358	\$6 429	\$5 861	\$6 212	\$5 667	
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.4	30.7	39.2	36.4	33.9	24.4	
Median income	\$9 667	\$9 756	\$10 793	\$10 143	\$10 103	\$8 571	
Per capita income	\$6 122	\$7 463	\$6 542	\$5 900	\$6 162	\$5 430	
Age of family householder:							
15 to 24 years	—	\$14 602	\$12 917	\$3 750	\$10 000	\$18 000	
25 to 34 years	\$8 068	\$20 624	\$15 658	\$10 750	\$14 964	\$18 125	
35 to 44 years	\$19 500	\$24 134	\$25 893	\$24 000	\$20 625	\$15 469	
45 to 54 years	\$14 375	\$26 704	\$21 389	\$30 000	\$26 429	\$28 750	
55 to 64 years	\$29 444	\$22 708	\$21 083	\$11 250	\$26 648	—	
65 years and over	\$6 250	\$12 689	\$25 750	—	\$9 821	\$3 750	
Family type by presence of own children:							
Families	\$15 625	\$21 227	\$18 125	\$17 212	\$20 417	\$17 344	
With own children under 18 years	\$14 250	\$21 637	\$17 042	\$23 500	\$14 727	\$17 500	
With own children under 6 years	\$8 864	\$19 501	\$14 816	\$23 250	\$16 458	\$15 781	
Without own children under 18 years	\$21 250	\$20 636	\$20 781	\$16 442	\$26 326	\$14 792	
Married-couple families	\$25 125	\$22 192	\$20 152	\$26 750	\$25 030	\$17 344	
With own children under 18 years	\$18 750	\$23 066	\$19 205	\$27 841	\$18 646	\$17 500	
With own children under 6 years	\$9 861	\$20 318	\$16 300	\$30 000	\$16 458	\$15 781	
Without own children under 18 years	\$28 472	\$21 049	\$21 484	\$16 923	\$26 515	\$14 792	
Female householder, no husband present	\$10 000	\$11 088	\$8 417	\$3 269	\$9 250	—	
With own children under 18 years	\$2500—	\$8 903	\$7 019	\$2 788	\$10 313	—	
With own children under 6 years	\$5 216	\$5 216	\$6 058	\$3 269	—	—	
Without own children under 18 years	\$11 250	\$16 068	\$9 722	\$8 750	\$8 750	—	
Workers in family in 1979:							
No workers	\$2 500	\$9 019	\$5 658	\$2500—	\$2500—	\$2500—	
1 worker	\$11 875	\$17 145	\$13 750	\$8 854	\$13 864	\$16 563	
2 workers	\$22 500	\$22 642	\$18 977	\$28 750	\$20 000	\$19 545	
3 or more workers	—	\$31 298	\$29 821	\$16 250	\$26 583	—	
Households	154	65 064	528	233	299	132	
With earnings	127	55 880	469	216	281	107	
Mean earnings	\$17 392	\$21 022	\$18 014	\$20 458	\$19 521	\$16 476	
With wage or salary income	127	54 102	454	210	279	101	
Mean wage or salary income	\$17 102	\$20 228	\$18 282	\$20 759	\$18 486	\$15 002	
With nonfarm self-employment income	8	6 931	26	8	40	22	
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$4 605	\$11 386	\$5 712	\$7 444	\$7 755	\$11 260	
With farm self-employment income	—	739	—	—	—	—	
Mean farm self-employment income	—	\$1 904	—	—	—	—	
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	61	31 786	137	145	110	46	
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$1 004	\$2 194	\$1 712	\$1 226	\$578	\$2 248	
With Social Security income	31	14 339	80	24	39	33	
Mean Social Security income	\$2 975	\$4 149	\$3 102	\$3 338	\$3 509	\$3 356	
With public assistance income	7	2 539	45	25	8	19	
Mean public assistance income	\$1 055	\$2 287	\$2 423	\$2 488	\$2 821	\$1 053	
With all other income	34	15 878	124	53	67	36	
Mean all other income	\$9 875	\$4 530	\$3 944	\$2 380	\$3 729	\$2 268	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 187. Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

Families		16 128	20	70 852	354	248	515
With Social Security income	-----	3 785	-----	14 137	61	19	62
Income above poverty level	-----	3 587	-----	13 641	49	19	54
Below poverty level without Social Security income	-----	1 058	-----	3 503	6	-----	30
With public assistance income	-----	787	-----	3 341	28	7	81
Income above poverty level	-----	556	-----	2 276	27	7	32
Below poverty level without public assistance income	-----	102	-----	386	6	-----	10
Householder worked in 1979	-----	13 198	20	60 133	303	246	430
With related children under 18 years	-----	8 330	20	39 702	277	169	394
With related children 5 to 17 years	-----	6 560	14	31 868	233	116	325
Female householder, no husband present	-----	1 782	-----	8 114	66	26	99
Householder worked in 1979	-----	1 251	-----	5 464	45	26	60
With related children under 18 years	-----	1 196	-----	5 085	60	10	81
With related children under 6 years	-----	437	-----	1 686	24	8	40
Householder 65 years and over	-----	2 652	-----	8 829	8	2	43
Unrelated individuals		9 711	61	31 707	230	118	256
With Social Security income	-----	2 879	-----	8 815	37	13	11
Income above poverty level	-----	2 032	-----	6 301	22	13	-----
Below poverty level without Social Security income	-----	1 149	-----	3 956	16	6	-----
With public assistance income	-----	386	6	1 224	11	7	7
Income above poverty level	-----	140	-----	432	6	-----	-----
Below poverty level without public assistance income	-----	79	-----	202	-----	-----	-----
Worked in 1979	-----	6 666	56	22 142	174	88	186
65 years and over	-----	2 634	-----	8 439	32	13	13
Persons		59 795	163	267 587	1 493	1 113	2 332
Related children under 18 years	-----	15 727	62	78 680	594	412	981
Related children 5 to 17 years	-----	11 845	39	59 897	447	224	680
60 years and over	-----	10 437	2	37 623	103	36	139
65 years and over	-----	7 702	-----	26 250	51	20	101

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	1 104	2	3 798	47	7		74
Percent below poverty level	6.8	10.0	5.4	13.3	2.8		14.4
Mean income deficit	\$2 486	\$2 070	\$2 696	\$2 609	\$2 087		\$1 904
Persons per family	3.34	3.50	3.34	3.45	4.29		3.92
With Social Security income	198	—	496	12	—		8
With public assistance income	231	—	1 065	1	—		49
Householder worked in 1979	680	2	2 266	35	7		29
With related children under 18 years	814	2	2 963	47	7		66
With related children 5 to 17 years	605	2	2 262	41	7		43
Female householder, no husband present	456	—	1 819	30	—		48
Householder worked in 1979	260	—	930	24	—		19
With related children under 18 years	395	—	1 705	30	—		48
With related children under 6 years	212	—	858	15	—		37
Householder 65 years and over	127	—	380	—	—		8
Unrelated individuals	2 915	19	6 171	59	30		91
Percent below poverty level	30.0	31.1	19.5	25.7	25.4		35.5
Mean income deficit	\$1 790	\$2 456	\$1 691	\$2 716	\$2 792		\$2 354
With Social Security income	847	—	2 514	15	—		11
With public assistance income	246	6	792	5	7		7
Worked in 1979	1 645	14	2 308	20	—		28
65 years and over	755	—	2 445	10	7		13
Persons	6 587	30	18 798	239	65		461
Percent below poverty level	11.0	18.4	7.0	16.0	5.8		19.8
Related children under 18 years	1 761	7	6 324	111	19		228
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 287	3	4 536	74	11		142
60 years and over	1 206	—	3 964	15	12		32
65 years and over	967	—	3 205	10	7		28

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	1 765	2	5 744	53	15		90
Percent below poverty level	10.9	10.0	8.1	15.0	6.0		17.5
Mean income deficit	\$2 855	\$3 910	\$3 105	\$3 928	\$2 174		\$3 200
Persons per family	3.26	3.50	3.37	3.47	3.47		4.22
With Social Security income	403	—	1 025	12	—		8
With public assistance income	300	—	1 308	7	—		52
Householder worked in 1979	1 154	2	3 628	41	15		42
With related children under 18 years	1 219	2	4 291	53	15		82
With related children 5 to 17 years	912	2	3 255	41	15		53
Female householder, no husband present	607	—	2 324	30	8		51
Householder worked in 1979	382	—	1 293	24	8		19
With related children under 18 years	519	—	2 117	30	8		51
With related children under 6 years	246	—	1 018	15	8		40
Householder 65 years and over	273	—	709	—	—		8
Unrelated individuals	3 741	19	8 730	59	34		91
Percent below poverty level	38.5	31.1	27.5	25.7	28.8		35.5
Mean income deficit	\$2 229	\$3 401	\$1 989	\$3 648	\$3 366		\$3 289
With Social Security income	1 289	—	4 231	15	—		11
With public assistance income	270	6	919	5	7		7
Worked in 1979	2 048	14	3 175	20	7		28
65 years and over	1 145	—	4 010	10	7		13
Persons	9 470	37	28 039	268	91		560
Percent below poverty level	15.8	22.7	10.5	18.0	8.2		24.0
Related children under 18 years	2 585	7	9 329	127	25		297
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 887	3	6 527	80	17		179
60 years and over	1 962	—	6 603	15	12		32
65 years and over	1 606	—	5 453	10	7		28

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:							
Below 75 percent of poverty level	6.7	17.2	4.4	12.3	4.6		13.4
Below 150 percent of poverty level	22.0	24.5	14.4	23.7	9.3		26.2
Below 200 percent of poverty level	36.2	30.1	24.3	36.3	19.6		38.3

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 187. Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	Merrimack	Rockingham				Stratford
	Spanish origin ¹	Race			Spanish origin ¹	Spanish origin ¹
		White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander		
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979						
Families	99	49 768	409	167	218	83
With Social Security income	18	9 426	49	6	27	6
Income above poverty level	16	8 983	40	6	27	—
Below poverty level without Social Security income	5	2 343	9	—	7	—
With public assistance income	7	1 912	43	25	8	19
Income above poverty level	—	1 372	25	8	8	6
Below poverty level without public assistance income	—	152	—	—	2	—
Householder worked in 1979	83	42 364	369	162	199	64
With related children under 18 years	63	28 102	270	108	131	60
With related children 5 to 17 years	43	22 372	175	74	110	41
Female householder, no husband present	22	4 920	91	28	35	—
Householder worked in 1979	11	3 462	63	23	28	—
With related children under 18 years	11	3 316	55	23	30	—
With related children under 6 years	7	915	27	18	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	5	6 099	21	—	13	6
Unrelated individuals	68	20 652	199	109	149	70
With Social Security income	13	5 160	42	20	12	27
Income above poverty level	—	3 996	22	12	12	21
Below poverty level without Social Security income	—	2 312	14	10	7	14
With public assistance income	—	674	—	—	—	—
Income above poverty level	—	316	—	—	—	—
Below poverty level without public assistance income	—	156	—	—	—	—
Worked in 1979	55	15 201	157	89	138	54
65 years and over	24	4 856	42	20	7	20
Persons	431	184 746	1 423	1 030	977	395
Related children under 18 years	189	54 564	441	313	338	121
Related children 5 to 17 years	117	41 495	267	203	256	89
60 years and over	50	24 069	130	50	56	44
65 years and over	31	16 813	100	37	46	28
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Families	9	2 494	42	31	7	13
Percent below poverty level	9.1	5.0	10.3	18.6	3.2	15.7
Mean income deficit	\$5 274	\$2 958	\$3 246	\$3 195	\$2 595	\$2 318
Persons per family	3.67	3.22	3.57	3.06	2.00	2.46
With Social Security income	2	443	9	—	—	6
With public assistance income	7	540	18	17	—	13
Householder worked in 1979	—	1 400	24	26	—	—
With related children under 18 years	9	1 789	42	25	7	7
With related children 5 to 17 years	9	1 410	29	20	7	7
Female householder, no husband present	9	1 141	26	23	7	—
Householder worked in 1979	—	635	8	18	—	—
With related children under 18 years	9	1 050	26	23	7	—
With related children under 6 years	7	479	17	18	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	—	340	—	—	—	6
Unrelated individuals	26	3 917	59	31	37	6
Percent below poverty level	38.2	19.0	29.6	28.4	24.8	8.6
Mean income deficit	\$1 916	\$1 667	\$1 487	\$1 250	\$2 101	\$475
With Social Security income	13	1 164	20	8	—	6
With public assistance income	—	358	—	—	—	—
Worked in 1979	13	2 074	39	23	33	—
65 years and over	13	1 134	20	8	—	6
Persons	78	11 971	219	107	69	39
Percent below poverty level	18.1	6.5	15.4	10.4	7.1	9.9
Related children under 18 years	41	3 849	93	40	19	7
Related children 5 to 17 years	26	2 860	68	40	19	7
60 years and over	13	2 201	26	8	—	12
65 years and over	13	1 771	26	8	—	12
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL						
Families	24	4 003	42	31	24	19
Percent below poverty level	24.2	8.0	10.3	18.6	11.0	22.9
Mean income deficit	\$3 362	\$3 110	\$4 931	\$4 703	\$1 620	\$3 022
Persons per family	3.46	3.28	3.57	3.06	3.83	3.21
With Social Security income	2	901	9	—	—	6
With public assistance income	7	721	18	17	—	19
Householder worked in 1979	15	2 399	24	26	15	—
With related children under 18 years	24	2 775	42	25	24	13
With related children 5 to 17 years	18	2 144	29	20	24	13
Female householder, no husband present	9	1 494	26	23	22	—
Householder worked in 1979	—	893	8	18	15	—
With related children under 18 years	9	1 322	26	23	22	—
With related children under 6 years	7	567	17	18	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	—	667	—	—	—	6
Unrelated individuals	26	5 390	61	31	39	12
Percent below poverty level	38.2	26.1	30.7	28.4	26.2	17.1
Mean income deficit	\$2 823	\$2 014	\$2 343	\$2 176	\$2 905	\$850
With Social Security income	13	2 092	22	8	2	12
With public assistance income	—	443	—	—	—	—
Worked in 1979	13	2 674	39	23	33	—
65 years and over	13	1 897	22	8	2	12
Persons	123	18 440	248	144	161	51
Percent below poverty level	28.5	10.0	17.4	14.0	16.5	12.9
Related children under 18 years	59	6 033	112	58	86	7
Related children 5 to 17 years	33	4 340	80	42	81	7
60 years and over	13	3 872	28	8	2	18
65 years and over	13	3 148	28	8	2	18
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL						
Percent of persons:						
Below 75 percent of poverty level	13.2	4.3	12.7	8.2	6.2	6.8
Below 150 percent of poverty level	28.5	14.0	24.0	18.6	21.7	21.3
Below 200 percent of poverty level	42.7	23.6	34.9	28.3	35.6	36.7

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 188. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties**

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	The State	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
Total persons	440 488	26 083	27 931	37 983	22 063	39 703	91 553	51 665	108 555	17 834	17 118
White	437 470	25 980	27 839	37 749	21 992	39 424	90 725	51 256	107 800	17 654	17 051
Black	808	7	12	78	5	51	211	137	214	69	24
American Indian, Eskimo, and Alaut	739	74	40	86	42	69	109	126	168	12	13
Asian and Pacific Islander	1 216	18	30	51	15	127	416	112	344	91	12
Spanish origin ¹	1 534	75	102	124	50	139	424	179	321	62	58

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	440 488	26 083	27 931	37 983	22 063	39 703	91 553	51 665	108 555	17 834	17 118
Male	218 962	13 013	13 578	18 773	10 789	19 662	45 763	25 473	54 416	8 985	8 510
Female	221 526	13 070	14 353	19 210	11 274	20 041	45 790	26 192	54 139	8 849	8 608
Total persons	440 488	26 083	27 931	37 983	22 063	39 703	91 553	51 665	108 555	17 834	17 118
Under 5 years	31 661	1 784	1 689	2 654	1 644	2 681	7 245	3 627	7 979	1 232	1 126
5 to 9 years	35 273	1 958	1 639	2 871	1 817	2 952	8 532	3 862	8 958	1 369	1 315
10 to 14 years	39 994	2 146	2 168	3 083	1 772	3 150	9 658	4 551	10 242	1 713	1 511
15 to 19 years	39 110	2 173	2 157	3 577	1 979	3 134	8 444	5 172	9 412	1 646	1 416
20 to 24 years	30 935	1 739	1 894	3 040	1 583	2 961	5 564	4 150	7 342	1 550	1 112
25 to 29 years	37 533	2 082	2 267	3 284	1 746	3 684	7 369	4 197	9 844	1 607	1 453
30 to 34 years	41 675	2 280	2 238	3 111	1 726	3 217	9 942	4 673	11 302	1 648	1 538
35 to 39 years	33 297	1 702	1 716	2 489	1 278	2 677	8 178	3 633	9 050	1 327	1 247
40 to 44 years	23 659	1 350	1 361	1 947	1 139	2 007	5 488	2 614	5 896	1 009	848
45 to 49 years	21 569	1 269	1 346	1 853	1 111	1 856	4 542	2 720	5 084	970	818
50 to 54 years	21 182	1 444	1 588	1 804	1 133	2 074	3 899	2 437	5 129	953	721
55 to 59 years	20 458	1 385	1 720	1 814	1 217	2 080	3 471	2 373	4 814	737	847
60 to 64 years	18 974	1 538	1 609	1 988	1 153	1 902	2 814	2 031	4 249	700	990
65 to 69 years	16 210	1 163	1 529	1 785	944	1 849	2 208	1 941	3 303	646	842
70 to 74 years	12 288	863	1 359	1 128	793	1 480	1 696	1 485	2 635	337	512
75 to 79 years	8 266	698	892	806	444	957	1 276	1 044	1 682	168	299
80 to 84 years	4 677	283	392	426	294	548	710	625	963	136	300
85 years and over	3 727	226	367	323	290	494	517	530	671	86	223
Median	30.7	32.5	34.8	30.8	31.4	32.0	29.3	30.3	30.2	29.4	32.0

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	440 488	26 083	27 931	37 983	22 063	39 703	91 553	51 665	108 555	17 834	17 118
In households	434 214	25 946	27 752	36 818	21 863	39 183	90 643	49 532	107 819	17 821	16 837
Family householder: Male	104 163	6 360	6 774	8 799	5 129	9 239	21 653	11 750	25 983	4 235	4 241
Female	14 353	917	1 052	1 258	837	1 504	2 402	1 952	3 384	507	540
Nonfamily householder: Male	15 386	1 079	1 473	1 455	843	1 934	2 202	1 667	3 527	636	570
Female	16 884	1 135	1 778	1 585	1 153	2 027	2 247	1 915	3 609	688	747
Spouse	104 768	6 481	6 805	8 946	5 056	9 324	21 882	11 843	25 990	4 254	4 187
Child	154 171	8 591	8 199	12 326	7 701	12 587	35 853	17 340	39 701	6 377	5 496
Other relatives	12 447	660	787	1 192	604	1 104	2 489	1 651	2 900	469	591
Nonrelatives	12 042	723	884	1 257	540	1 464	1 915	1 414	2 725	655	465
Persons per household	2.88	2.73	2.51	2.81	2.75	3.18	2.87	2.95	2.94	2.76	2.76
Persons per family	3.29	3.16	3.02	3.23	3.24	3.14	3.50	3.25	3.34	3.34	3.15
Persons under 18 years	132 468	7 337	7 083	10 729	6 584	11 007	31 005	14 960	33 404	5 463	4 896
Percent living with two parents	86.1	85.5	81.2	83.1	84.0	82.3	90.0	84.1	87.5	86.9	82.8

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	34 821	1 904	2 053	3 263	1 826	2 975	6 942	4 763	8 228	1 577	1 290
Children ever born	8 662	562	422	1 091	577	831	1 430	1 082	1 424	424	477
Per 1,000 women	249	295	206	334	316	279	206	227	215	269	370
Women 25 to 34 years	40 409	2 189	2 242	3 228	1 738	3 458	9 013	4 505	10 897	1 639	1 500
Children ever born	58 170	3 467	2 801	4 788	2 968	4 885	13 261	6 509	15 143	2 041	2 307
Per 1,000 women	1 440	1 584	1 249	1 483	1 708	1 413	1 471	1 445	1 390	1 245	1 538
Women 35 to 44 years	27 714	1 516	1 535	2 189	1 200	2 303	6 582	3 088	7 134	1 134	1 033
Children ever born	73 325	4 090	4 131	5 976	3 571	5 998	17 027	8 269	18 360	3 122	2 781
Per 1,000 women	2 646	2 698	2 691	2 730	2 976	2 604	2 587	2 678	2 574	2 753	2 692

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	408 161	24 384	26 225	35 448	20 448	37 102	83 694	48 033	100 182	16 649	15 996
Same house	213 950	12 460	13 765	19 796	11 861	20 496	42 511	25 835	50 643	8 377	8 206
Different house in United States	191 263	11 808	12 397	15 423	8 542	16 420	40 220	21 759	48 910	8 070	7 694
Same county	83 126	4 928	4 468	7 677	5 257	7 881	18 271	9 027	18 645	3 356	3 616
Different county	108 137	6 880	7 929	7 746	3 285	8 539	21 949	12 732	30 265	4 734	4 078
Same State	25 167	2 536	1 961	1 455	921	2 255	3 440	4 761	5 336	1 330	1 172
Different State	82 970	4 344	5 968	6 291	2 364	6 284	18 509	7 971	24 929	3 404	2 906
Abroad	2 948	116	63	229	45	186	963	439	629	182	96

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	263 515	16 283	18 384	22 758	13 268	24 825	52 110	30 303	64 622	10 324	10 638
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	10 384	635	422	1 084	1 176	1 048	1 751	1 203	2 086	345	634
8 years	21 073	1 299	1 438	2 361	1 479	2 667	3 073	2 673	4 097	878	1 108
High school: 1 to 3 years	33 086	2 190	2 279	3 139	2 150	3 387	5 214	3 521	8 368	1 244	1 594
4 years	97 761	6 175	6 711	8 786	5 410	9 115	18 249	10 659	24 935	3 608	4 113
College: 1 to 3 years	48 083	3 050	3 728	3 485	1 734	3 969	10 690	5 768	12 392	1 691	1 576
4 or more years	53 128	2 934	3 806	3 903	1 319	4 639	13 133	6 479	12 744	2 558	1 613

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	203 577	11 992	11 862	17 486	9 021	18 013	43 121	24 241	51 817	8 354	7 670
Agriculture	3 968	193	155	482	303	534	636	512	716	186	251
Forestry and fisheries	407	46	43	15	51	69	26	42	83	7	25
Mining	274	8	18	2	12	13	98	58	58	—	7
Construction	15 141	1 166	1 190	1 279	484	1 350	2 822	1 588	3 802	533	657
Manufacturing	62 002	3 144	2 078	6 429	3 153	4 395	15 029	5 960	16 411	2 761	2 642
Transportation	6 740	340	328	516	343	511	1 490	582	2 174	222	234
Communications and other public utilities	4 730	417	219	286	151	316	1 032	699	1 350	169	91
Wholesale trade	6 709	308	368	454	240	369	1 518	900	2 050	294	208
Retail trade	30 890	1 953	2 653	2 361	1 260	2 720	6 171	3 462	8 043	1 200	1 067
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10 192	585	739	895	274	697	2 221	1 548	2 628	281	324
Business and repair services	7 160	395	379	509	215	594	1 752	783	1 997	244	292
Personal services	6 008	374	747	465	425	998	863	612	1 179	124	221
Entertainment and recreation services	1 970	97	180	154	118	287	341	191	524	61	17
Professional and related services	39 781	2 434	2 353	3 324	1 657	4 491	7 788	5 372	8 927	1 959	1 476
Health services	13 995	948	739	1 113	675	1 515	2 703	2 010	3 218	462	612
Educational services	18 576	1 093	1 031	1 673	745	2 358	3 381	2 325	4 041	1 282	647
Public administration	7 605	532	412	315	335	669	1 334	1 662	1 875	313	158

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	The State	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	324 986	19 750	21 880	28 667	16 392	30 084	64 253	38 631	79 319	13 126	12 884
Labor force	214 776	12 618	12 788	18 383	9 973	19 327	44 815	25 378	54 604	8 853	8 035
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.1	63.9	58.4	64.1	60.8	64.2	69.7	65.7	68.8	67.5	62.4
Employed	203 577	11 992	11 862	17 486	9 021	18 013	43 121	24 241	51 817	8 354	7 670
Unemployed	10 698	612	918	884	947	1 298	1 602	1 108	2 538	437	354
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	4.9	7.2	4.8	9.5	6.7	3.6	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.4
Female, 16 years and over	165 459	10 035	11 366	14 635	8 462	15 397	32 524	19 932	39 962	6 571	6 575
Labor force	88 912	5 213	5 434	7 660	4 135	8 229	18 220	10 948	22 185	3 592	3 296
Percent of female, 16 years and over	53.7	51.9	47.8	52.3	48.9	53.4	56.0	54.9	55.5	54.7	50.1
Employed	84 560	5 006	5 024	7 267	3 698	7 691	17 530	10 574	21 188	3 445	3 137
Unemployed	4 327	207	410	391	437	536	690	374	978	145	159
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.0	7.5	5.1	10.6	6.5	3.8	3.4	4.4	4.0	4.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	203 577	11 992	11 862	17 486	9 021	18 013	43 121	24 241	51 817	8 354	7 670
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	50 326	2 675	2 925	3 428	1 640	4 260	12 553	6 027	13 191	2 083	1 544
Professional specialty occupations	28 422	1 566	1 467	2 022	977	2 488	7 009	3 388	7 248	1 359	898
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	54 913	2 985	3 205	4 418	1 896	4 158	12 755	6 789	14 870	2 143	1 694
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	28 770	1 572	1 504	2 478	996	2 147	6 637	3 903	7 601	1 055	877
Service occupations	22 045	1 578	1 698	1 901	1 146	2 576	3 693	2 705	5 234	763	751
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5 070	233	283	514	510	800	692	629	879	197	333
Farm operators and managers	1 650	97	71	137	168	288	260	202	234	67	126
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 260	57	47	176	117	173	156	202	189	60	83
Related agricultural occupations	850	24	71	95	16	107	129	121	224	37	26
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	31 096	1 957	1 832	2 915	1 328	2 559	5 951	3 656	8 164	1 386	1 348
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	40 127	2 564	1 919	4 310	2 501	3 660	7 477	4 435	9 479	1 782	2 000
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7 600	521	504	682	526	649	1 367	874	1 911	286	280
Employed females 16 years and over	84 560	5 006	5 024	7 267	3 698	7 691	17 530	10 574	21 188	3 445	3 137
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	19 646	1 106	1 174	1 525	696	1 834	4 321	2 483	4 947	840	720
Professional specialty occupations	13 811	762	701	1 064	512	1 317	3 207	1 680	3 421	623	524
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	33 895	1 755	2 072	2 837	1 301	2 691	7 593	4 432	8 794	1 300	1 120
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	22 803	1 210	1 321	2 016	770	1 726	5 259	3 154	5 826	820	701
Service occupations	13 431	922	1 065	1 095	717	1 513	2 284	1 675	3 186	438	536
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	902	41	34	62	61	121	123	132	203	57	68
Farm operators and managers	310	23	12	31	6	55	40	38	52	14	39
Farm occupations, except managerial	297	12	11	24	40	30	33	45	61	24	17
Related agricultural occupations	255	4	11	7	3	30	48	43	81	19	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 512	209	98	201	79	167	498	343	687	146	84
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14 174	973	581	1 547	844	1 365	2 711	1 509	3 371	664	609
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 772	94	120	248	120	150	373	150	410	52	55
Employed persons 16 years and over	203 577	11 992	11 862	17 486	9 021	18 013	43 121	24 241	51 817	8 354	7 670
Private wage and salary workers	153 723	8 415	8 025	14 024	6 458	12 903	34 587	17 378	40 417	5 683	5 833
Government workers	30 246	2 125	1 912	1 966	1 436	3 000	4 931	4 448	7 429	2 084	913
Self-employed workers	18 233	1 364	1 794	1 413	989	1 972	3 385	2 260	3 651	535	870
Unpaid family workers	1 375	88	131	83	138	138	218	155	320	50	54
Male, employed in agriculture	2 858	144	121	383	249	422	459	364	416	113	187
Wage and salary workers	1 489	53	53	290	81	201	239	191	212	75	94
Self-employed workers	1 267	81	66	83	157	213	203	157	186	36	85
Unpaid family workers	102	10	2	10	11	8	17	16	18	2	8
Female, employed in agriculture	1 110	49	34	99	54	112	177	148	300	73	64
Wage and salary workers	575	28	10	44	11	32	98	90	209	37	16
Self-employed workers	396	19	14	49	10	62	70	37	73	22	40
Unpaid family workers	139	2	10	6	33	18	9	21	18	14	8
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	150 786	9 491	11 077	13 097	7 962	14 704	28 504	17 284	36 503	6 066	6 098
Less than \$5,000	14 057	1 065	1 504	1 452	1 223	1 823	1 619	1 431	2 723	563	654
\$5,000 to \$7,499	10 265	684	1 128	1 079	764	1 453	1 173	1 148	1 913	390	533
\$7,500 to \$9,999	11 374	820	1 175	1 077	764	1 315	1 656	1 342	2 233	457	535
\$10,000 to \$14,999	25 134	1 868	2 340	2 495	1 611	3 027	3 641	2 928	5 180	909	1 135
\$15,000 to \$19,999	24 948	1 618	1 819	2 298	1 374	2 707	4 124	3 059	5 744	1 104	1 101
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21 275	1 262	1 221	1 811	1 010	1 767	4 204	2 547	5 742	886	825
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25 463	1 338	1 088	1 832	757	1 596	6 547	2 969	7 481	1 014	841
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12 024	517	416	689	307	641	3 727	1 173	3 751	505	298
\$50,000 or more	6 246	319	386	364	152	375	1 813	687	1 736	238	176
Median	\$17 768	\$15 888	\$13 561	\$15 972	\$13 738	\$14 510	\$22 149	\$17 835	\$20 349	\$18 084	\$15 780
Mean	\$20 618	\$18 566	\$16 736	\$18 369	\$15 705	\$16 916	\$24 908	\$20 583	\$22 709	\$20 884	\$18 307
Families	118 516	7 277	7 826	10 057	5 966	10 743	24 055	13 702	29 367	4 742	4 781
Median income	\$19 928	\$18 037	\$15 597	\$18 076	\$16 007	\$16 555	\$24 046	\$19 771	\$21 868	\$19 841	\$17 299
Mean income	\$22 734	\$20 605	\$18 786	\$20 275	\$17 697	\$19 033	\$26 798	\$22 666	\$24 625	\$22 947	\$20 133
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	46 674	2 896	4 098	4 972	2 479	5 306	6 847	6 420	9 920	1 948	1 788
Median income	\$7 195	\$7 313	\$6 905	\$5 686	\$6 197	\$6 634	\$8 161	\$5 850	\$9 136	\$7 169	\$6 812
Mean income	\$9 099	\$9 101	\$9 373	\$7 754	\$7 890	\$8 352	\$9 862	\$7 697	\$10 790	\$9 202	\$8 723
Per capita income	\$7 109	\$6 816	\$6 659	\$6 450	\$5 668	\$6 292	\$7 793	\$6 996	\$7 685	\$7 103	\$6 534
Households with farm self-employment income	3 154	203	202	213	242	453	451	447	572	154	217
Mean income	\$25 325	\$24 733	\$23 980	\$23 085	\$17 773	\$20 593	\$29 633	\$23 867	\$32 260	\$24 234	\$24 171
Mean farm self-employment income	\$2 961	\$3 610	\$1 417	\$3 119	\$5 892	\$3 849	\$2 712	\$2 760	\$1 895	\$1 401	\$3 366
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	1 495	103	89	91	66	165	238	228	311	92	112
25.0 to 49.9 percent	331	19	29	35	21	73	60	34	41	9	10
50.0 to 74.9 percent	208	20	14	18	37	43	21	16	19	4	16
75.0 percent or more	314	32	4	12	66	53	20	48	47	12	20
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	6 998	498	683	753	587	846	933	748	1 337	280	333
Percent below poverty level	5.9	6.8	8.7	7.5	9.8	7.9	3.9	5.5	4.6	5.9	7.0
Female householder, no husband present	2 257	142	203	242	195	301	260	254	462	80	118
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	9 794	645	942	1 153	717	1 294	1 145	1 032	1 969	460	437
Percent below poverty level	22.2	22.3	23.0	26.4	28.9	24.4	17.9	20.7	19.9	23.8	24.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	33 679	2 205	3 279	3 699	2 742	4 215	4 477	3 630	6 438	1 491	1 503
Percent below poverty level	7.8	8.5	11.8	10.0	12.6	10.8	4.9	7.3	6.0	8.4	8.9
Related children under 18 years	11 080	649	1 100	1 141	943	1 394	1 573	1 272	2 033	501	474
65 years and over	4 845	380	521	627	450	601	507	401	962	144	252

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State
Counties****RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	The State	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
Total persons	6 640	363	233	551	680	896	1 218	980	1 002	285	432
White	6 620	363	231	548	680	892	1 209	980	1 000	285	432
Black	6	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	7	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	22	—	—	3	—	—	—	12	—	—	7

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	6 640	363	233	551	680	896	1 218	980	1 002	285	432
Male	3 484	197	132	278	362	501	632	527	496	150	209
Female	3 156	166	101	273	318	395	586	453	506	135	223
Total persons	6 640	363	233	551	680	896	1 218	980	1 002	285	432
Under 5 years	301	17	7	35	60	86	121	98	102	28	43
5 to 9 years	367	17	13	20	49	63	82	65	52	5	23
10 to 14 years	592	37	22	46	80	72	82	31	54	6	32
15 to 19 years	706	51	34	46	87	60	86	99	84	18	48
20 to 24 years	441	17	6	17	42	60	152	80	112	38	46
25 to 29 years	399	9	19	49	34	70	85	74	79	32	19
30 to 34 years	491	13	11	45	35	41	50	48	80	33	36
35 to 39 years	480	43	27	29	47	54	115	70	88	20	27
40 to 44 years	415	25	18	24	56	53	70	49	102	19	40
45 to 49 years	402	30	7	34	35	53	60	72	59	30	22
50 to 54 years	378	14	12	32	49	65	80	57	36	7	26
55 to 59 years	472	27	20	44	42	87	81	84	28	44	15
60 to 64 years	398	16	12	40	58	75	64	38	51	4	40
65 to 69 years	330	25	11	29	18	42	54	78	45	8	20
70 to 74 years	171	5	12	13	11	30	31	24	31	8	6
75 to 79 years	152	14	2	22	—	15	57	20	16	4	2
80 to 84 years	91	3	—	23	4	8	19	17	13	2	2
85 years and over	54	—	—	3	—	13	13	7	5	3	10
Median	35.2	37.4	35.8	38.0	32.1	39.4	35.2	37.3	32.3	32.6	32.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	6 640	363	233	551	680	896	1 218	980	1 002	285	432
In households	6 640	363	233	551	680	896	1 218	980	1 002	285	432
Family householder:	1 691	94	59	145	180	243	301	257	229	83	100
Male	130	3	4	23	4	26	25	15	16	2	12
Female	196	13	10	13	11	28	30	43	33	2	13
Nonfamily householder:	129	7	5	22	2	2	24	17	36	2	12
Male	129	7	5	22	2	2	24	17	36	2	12
Female	129	7	5	22	2	2	24	17	36	2	12
Spouse	1 615	82	54	130	168	239	294	254	209	79	106
Child	2 327	136	77	159	296	292	432	334	336	102	163
Other relatives	300	18	2	44	17	41	48	52	55	5	18
Nonrelatives	252	10	22	15	2	25	64	8	88	10	8
Persons per household	3.09	3.10	2.99	2.71	3.45	3.00	3.21	2.95	3.19	3.20	3.15
Persons per family	3.33	3.43	3.11	2.98	3.61	3.13	3.37	3.35	3.45	3.19	3.56
Persons under 18 years	1 736	112	63	132	220	205	302	240	273	53	136
Percent living with two parents	90.6	84.8	73.0	89.4	95.0	86.8	88.4	97.1	86.8	100.0	100.0

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	480	28	14	19	61	41	110	59	97	25	26
Children ever born	74	—	—	8	3	10	12	13	22	—	6
Per 1,000 women	154	—	—	421	49	244	109	220	227	—	231
Women 25 to 34 years	420	9	14	41	34	54	90	46	85	29	18
Children ever born	496	16	17	42	75	70	95	58	78	12	33
Per 1,000 women	1 181	1 778	1 214	1 024	2 206	1 296	1 056	1 261	918	414	1 833
Women 35 to 44 years	458	35	20	26	50	58	76	67	92	8	34
Children ever born	1 260	102	33	78	179	100	239	223	192	22	92
Per 1,000 women	2 751	2 914	1 650	3 000	3 580	2 000	3 145	3 328	2 087	2 750	2 706

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	6 154	379	152	541	705	843	1 134	940	939	128	393
Same house	4 529	321	97	328	521	631	874	744	680	103	230
Different house in United States	1 579	58	55	200	184	212	239	193	259	25	154
Same county	789	42	71	71	93	114	65	125	135	—	138
Different county	790	16	49	129	91	98	174	68	124	25	16
Same State	255	—	25	—	46	9	94	21	46	14	—
Different State	535	16	24	129	45	89	80	47	78	11	16
Abroad	46	—	—	13	—	—	21	3	—	—	9

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	4 233	224	151	387	389	603	777	631	621	186	264
Elementary:	137	10	—	5	32	4	37	23	19	2	5
0 to 7 years	284	14	—	45	41	54	45	10	46	11	16
8 years	415	34	17	7	62	73	71	64	69	2	16
1 to 3 years	1 498	65	42	141	183	226	279	239	176	48	99
4 years	888	61	33	68	52	106	155	163	149	42	59
1 to 3 years	1 011	40	57	121	19	140	190	132	162	81	69
4 or more years											

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	3 564	185	101	283	334	521	667	533	539	172	229
Agriculture	1 370	60	29	109	229	257	203	208	145	32	98
Forestry and fisheries	32	—	3	3	4	8	1	4	—	3	6
Mining	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	194	25	11	18	3	15	51	18	39	7	7
Manufacturing	511	35	23	28	20	43	136	66	106	25	29
Transportation	52	4	5	10	4	14	2	—	7	2	4
Communications and other public utilities	43	4	—	—	—	2	14	14	4	5	—
Wholesale trade	99	3	—	5	3	—	11	20	28	25	4
Retail trade	261	17	7	18	5	33	82	30	37	13	19
Finance, insurance, and real estate	89	6	2	4	4	9	14	14	21	13	2
Business and repair services	71	—	5	6	2	8	9	21	17	—	3
Personal services	56	—	—	6	9	3	2	4	24	3	5
Entertainment and recreation services	35	—	—	—	10	5	2	—	16	—	2
Professional and related services	632	29	16	69	31	104	114	116	71	40	42
Health services	152	8	—	9	15	20	37	37	21	2	3
Educational services	355	11	12	46	13	55	55	55	36	36	36
Public administration	117	2	—	7	8	20	26	18	24	4	8

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State Counties	The State	Belknap	Carroll	Cheshire	Coos	Grafton	Hillsborough	Merrimack	Rockingham	Strafford	Sullivan
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over -----	5 260	277	183	445	506	720	990	776	787	250	326
Labor force-----	3 610	191	103	283	338	535	671	534	547	179	229
Percent of persons 16 years and over-----	68.6	69.0	56.3	63.6	66.8	74.3	67.8	68.8	69.5	71.6	70.2
Employed-----	3 564	185	101	283	334	521	667	533	539	172	229
Unemployed-----	42	6	2	—	4	14	2	1	6	7	—
Percent of civilian labor force-----	1.2	3.1	1.9	—	1.2	2.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	3.9	—
Female, 16 years and over -----	2 482	129	78	206	241	321	486	349	403	115	154
Labor force-----	1 266	68	26	97	113	170	259	174	219	56	84
Percent of female, 16 years and over-----	51.0	52.7	33.3	47.1	46.9	53.0	53.3	49.9	54.3	48.7	54.5
Employed-----	1 248	64	24	97	109	168	257	173	216	56	84
Unemployed-----	18	4	2	—	4	2	2	1	3	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force-----	1.4	5.9	7.7	—	3.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.4	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	3 564	185	101	283	334	521	667	533	539	172	229
Managerial and professional specialty occupations-----	731	43	25	81	26	96	123	122	126	34	55
Professional specialty occupations-----	397	24	11	50	16	57	59	73	56	28	23
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations-----	533	29	8	49	33	76	120	67	84	48	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	264	6	—	25	22	37	58	53	27	23	13
Service occupations-----	280	5	2	16	20	27	61	42	79	8	20
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	1 396	61	35	100	232	267	214	210	144	36	97
Farm operators and managers-----	946	51	20	67	147	181	162	129	96	19	74
Farm occupations, except managerial-----	351	8	5	26	78	63	31	70	44	11	15
Related agricultural occupations-----	20	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	3	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	299	20	9	24	5	4	75	54	66	28	14
Operators, fabricators, and laborers-----	325	27	22	13	18	51	74	38	40	18	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	81	16	4	2	4	6	19	19	2	—	9
Employed females 16 years and over -----	1 248	64	24	97	109	168	257	173	216	56	84
Managerial and professional specialty occupations-----	301	12	7	34	9	48	55	46	49	6	25
Professional specialty occupations-----	193	12	7	16	6	34	31	37	32	4	12
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations-----	368	18	2	31	33	42	94	53	56	26	13
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	247	5	—	25	22	33	56	53	27	14	11
Service occupations-----	188	6	2	14	15	20	41	23	54	2	12
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	307	12	6	19	44	52	49	43	48	8	27
Farm operators and managers-----	176	12	4	16	4	35	33	18	29	2	21
Farm occupations, except managerial-----	119	2	2	2	38	8	16	22	19	6	6
Related agricultural occupations-----	10	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	25	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	3	8	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers-----	59	5	5	—	8	6	12	6	6	6	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	20	7	1	—	4	2	6	2	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	3 564	185	101	283	334	521	667	533	539	172	229
Private wage and salary workers-----	1 633	104	36	155	86	205	320	258	301	84	84
Government workers-----	530	20	17	35	30	89	99	81	66	52	41
Self-employed workers-----	1 218	59	44	85	168	208	223	168	146	27	90
Unpaid family workers-----	183	2	4	8	50	19	25	26	26	9	14
Male, employed in agriculture -----	1 034	47	23	84	181	203	146	165	92	22	71
Wage and salary workers-----	274	8	9	39	33	61	24	55	22	3	20
Self-employed workers-----	719	37	12	43	137	136	113	108	67	17	49
Unpaid family workers-----	41	2	2	2	11	6	9	2	3	2	2
Female, employed in agriculture -----	336	13	6	25	48	54	57	43	53	10	27
Wage and salary workers-----	41	—	—	—	5	4	9	12	4	1	1
Self-employed workers-----	198	8	4	23	10	40	41	15	35	2	20
Unpaid family workers-----	97	—	2	2	33	10	7	16	14	7	6
INCOME IN 1979											
Households -----	2 146	117	78	203	197	299	380	332	314	89	137
Less than \$5,000-----	232	10	9	17	47	24	31	54	24	7	9
\$5,000 to \$7,499-----	143	6	4	30	8	34	12	19	14	7	9
\$7,500 to \$9,999-----	199	5	5	20	16	36	55	25	30	—	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	291	15	9	29	35	39	59	34	29	8	34
\$15,000 to \$19,999-----	316	26	17	28	24	57	39	53	43	10	19
\$20,000 to \$24,999-----	275	13	17	15	17	32	62	42	44	5	28
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	337	36	10	31	14	48	39	73	59	17	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	218	3	5	19	24	15	48	25	45	24	10
\$50,000 or more-----	135	3	2	14	12	14	35	7	26	11	11
Median-----	\$18 015	\$19 271	\$17 143	\$16 375	\$13 897	\$15 938	\$18 750	\$18 021	\$21 700	\$30 206	\$18 417
Mean-----	\$23 342	\$20 786	\$19 057	\$20 441	\$18 287	\$18 896	\$23 345	\$18 758	\$38 445	\$30 076	\$21 339
Families -----	1 821	97	63	168	184	269	326	272	245	85	112
Median income-----	\$18 974	\$18 438	\$17 396	\$17 857	\$14 500	\$16 083	\$20 536	\$20 962	\$22 578	\$25 893	\$20 455
Mean income-----	\$24 466	\$20 532	\$19 938	\$21 571	\$19 105	\$19 505	\$22 507	\$21 267	\$42 963	\$29 901	\$24 364
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over -----	535	30	30	47	15	52	102	68	144	14	33
Median income-----	\$7 658	\$13 598	\$9 125	\$5 188	\$2 917	\$6 833	\$7 000	\$5 167	\$10 357	\$5 000	\$8 063
Mean income-----	\$10 428	\$14 608	\$7 679	\$11 155	\$5 735	\$8 112	\$14 537	\$6 542	\$11 178	\$9 655	\$6 242
Per capita income -----	\$7 546	\$6 729	\$6 337	\$7 218	\$5 317	\$6 382	\$7 233	\$6 383	\$12 109	\$9 335	\$6 982
Households with farm self-employment income -----	1 325	81	46	80	150	227	211	180	201	58	91
Mean income-----	\$25 060	\$20 941	\$16 367	\$23 913	\$17 502	\$20 393	\$24 952	\$19 966	\$45 339	\$29 846	\$20 711
Mean farm self-employment income-----	\$4 155	\$3 857	-\$1 294	\$2 871	\$9 015	\$5 166	\$2 996	\$3 539	\$3 746	\$984	\$4 599
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent-----	494	39	16	17	9	80	97	58	111	36	31
25.0 to 49.9 percent-----	165	14	1	12	21	50	37	10	16	—	4
50.0 to 74.9 percent-----	121	13	2	8	31	21	11	10	18	2	5
75.0 percent or more-----	209	7	4	11	61	33	13	37	19	7	17
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families -----	184	12	7	19	42	23	24	34	17	5	1
Percent below poverty level-----	10.1	12.4	11.1	11.3	22.8	8.6	7.4	12.5	6.9	5.9	0.9
Female householder, no husband present-----	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	164	3	13	19	11	13	34	23	38	—	10
Percent below poverty level-----	30.7	10.0	43.3	40.4	73.3	25.0	33.3	33.8	26.4	—	30.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	896	60	36	103	195	88	100	178	110	13	13
Percent below poverty level-----	13.6	16.5	15.9	18.8	28.7	9.9	8.3	18.2	11.1	4.6	3.0
Related children under 18 years-----	293	32	5	28	85	27	19	65	28	4	—
65 years and over-----	33	—	2	12	7	4	15	5	7	—	1

Table 192. **Social Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

Table 193. **Economic Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

(The above table(s) were omitted because there were no qualifying areas)

Table C-1. **Percent of Allocation: 1980**

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's**

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500			
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Total persons (number) -----	920 610	480 122	292 872	229 002	63 870	118 447	68 803	440 488	48 034	6 640	466 743	453 867
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number) -----	913 478	474 726	289 131	225 436	63 695	117 115	68 480	438 752	47 856	6 610	462 323	451 155
Percent of total -----	99.2	98.9	98.7	98.4	99.7	98.9	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.1	99.4
Persons with one or more allocations (number) -----	391 731	207 548	129 334	101 989	27 345	50 052	28 162	184 183	20 383	2 793	201 658	190 073
Percent of total -----	42.6	43.2	44.2	44.5	42.8	42.3	40.9	41.8	42.4	42.1	43.2	41.9
Total persons (number) -----	920 610	480 122	292 872	229 002	63 870	118 447	68 803	440 488	48 034	6 640	466 743	453 867
Relationship -----	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Sex -----	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Age -----	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.3
Race -----	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Origin -----	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.2
Place of birth -----	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.8	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.3	5.1	4.2
Persons in rural areas (number) -----	440 488	—	—	—	—	—	—	440 488	48 034	6 640	137 545	302 943
Farm residence -----	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	3.1	6.5	9.1	8.1
Persons in households (number) -----	891 054	456 840	280 237	223 418	56 819	113 433	63 170	434 214	46 586	6 640	453 052	438 002
Relationship -----	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
Persons in group quarters (number) -----	29 556	23 282	12 635	5 584	7 051	5 014	5 633	6 274	1 448	—	13 691	15 865
Type of group quarters -----	8.0	7.2	7.1	11.8	3.5	10.8	4.2	10.6	12.9	—	8.4	7.5
Foreign born persons (number) -----	40 961	26 403	18 637	15 328	3 309	5 086	2 680	14 558	1 524	127	24 845	16 116
Citizenship -----	6.7	7.3	7.6	7.2	9.0	7.0	6.3	5.7	2.8	2.4	7.2	6.1
Year of immigration -----	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.4	7.9	9.1	8.5	5.0	5.5	9.2	8.4
Persons 5 years and over (number) -----	858 108	449 281	273 908	213 610	60 298	110 674	64 699	408 827	44 864	6 339	434 771	423 337
Language spoken at home -----	8.1	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.4	9.8	7.2	8.0	8.3	7.2	8.1	8.1
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number) -----	89 297	65 716	47 076	38 463	8 613	13 297	5 343	23 581	3 204	288	58 471	30 826
Language -----	10.7	8.3	7.3	7.1	8.5	9.8	13.2	17.3	23.2	14.6	8.6	14.6
Ability to speak English -----	8.8	7.7	7.7	7.2	9.6	7.2	9.4	11.8	15.7	4.5	8.5	9.3
Residence in 1975 -----	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.6	7.5	8.4	8.0	6.9	6.9	3.4	8.1	7.2
Persons 21 years and over (number) -----	607 715	319 212	193 445	154 208	39 237	80 677	45 090	288 503	31 405	4 606	303 908	303 807
Armed Forces status in 1975 -----	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.4	5.7	5.3	4.6	4.5	3.8	5.7	4.8
College attendance in 1975 -----	6.2	6.9	7.2	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.5	5.4	4.9	6.8	5.7
Work status in 1975 -----	5.5	6.3	6.7	7.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	4.6	4.3	3.7	6.2	4.7
Women 15 years and over (number) -----	371 300	201 598	122 155	95 712	26 443	50 820	28 623	169 702	20 120	2 535	187 474	183 826
Children ever born -----	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.2	5.2	4.3	6.7	5.3
Women 15 to 44 years (number) -----	218 754	115 810	71 695	54 414	17 281	27 744	16 371	102 944	11 299	1 358	114 950	103 804
Children ever born -----	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.7	6.1	5.4	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	4.9
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number) -----	351 423	173 394	106 925	84 373	22 552	43 361	23 108	178 029	16 842	2 304	181 330	170 093
Times married -----	5.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.2	5.5	4.4	4.7	4.2	3.6	5.8	4.6
Date of first marriage -----	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.8	7.9	9.0	7.6	8.3	8.3	6.6	8.9	8.4
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number) -----	85 314	44 384	26 506	21 632	4 874	11 721	6 157	40 930	4 388	459	41 935	43 379
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage -----	6.5	6.3	7.1	7.2	6.6	5.3	4.9	6.6	6.1	3.9	7.0	6.0
Persons 3 years old and over (number) -----	882 067	461 047	281 098	219 366	61 732	113 549	66 400	421 020	46 137	6 451	447 139	434 928
School enrollment -----	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.3	3.9	3.2
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number) -----	252 995	134 025	82 727	59 696	23 031	29 992	21 306	118 970	12 889	1 692	134 094	118 901
Year of school -----	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.7	3.3	4.5	3.0	4.0	3.8	2.2	4.6	3.9
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number) -----	497 464	260 751	161 026	123 424	37 602	61 567	38 158	236 713	25 433	3 108	260 334	237 130
School enrollment -----	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.4	3.1	4.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.3	3.5
Persons 25 years old and over (number) -----	541 953	278 438	168 089	134 649	33 440	71 740	38 609	263 515	28 089	4 233	268 133	273 820
Highest year of school attended -----	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.2	1.8	3.5	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.4	3.3	2.8
Finished highest year -----	8.5	9.4	9.6	10.0	8.2	8.8	9.4	7.6	7.4	6.1	8.9	8.1
Persons 15 years and over (number) -----	713 363	379 803	230 855	179 880	50 975	93 731	53 217	333 560	37 337	5 380	359 369	353 994
Marital status -----	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.8	1.0
Income in 1979 -----	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	12.8	13.8	12.1	13.0	13.0	14.5	13.5	12.7
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number) -----	93 094	50 076	30 503	23 982	6 521	12 936	6 637	43 018	4 826	740	48 260	44 834
Percent of income allocated:												
None -----	15.2	14.4	13.5	13.1	15.0	15.9	16.0	16.1	15.2	15.7	14.9	15.6
0.1 to 9.9 percent -----	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	3.2	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.0
10.0 to 24.9 percent -----	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.7
25.0 to 49.9 percent -----	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.1	3.3	1.1	1.9	2.2
50.0 to 99.9 percent -----	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.2	5.2	5.1	4.6	6.3	8.6	4.6	5.0
100 percent -----	74.4	74.9	76.4	76.6	75.8	72.6	72.1	73.8	71.7	70.7	75.2	73.5
Persons 16 years and over (number) -----	696 299	371 313	225 581	175 716	49 865	91 696	54 036	324 986	36 395	5 260	350 379	345 920
Labor force status -----	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.4
Work status in 1979 -----	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	5.3	4.4
Unemployment in 1979 -----	15.1	15.5	16.0	16.3	15.1	14.7	14.3	14.7	14.5	15.6	15.9	14.4
Veteran status -----	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.7	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.3	5.2	4.2
Male -----	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.1	5.0	4.1
Female -----	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.3	3.5	5.4	4.4
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number) -----	421 604	223 388	138 195	107 567	30 628	54 302	30 891	198 216	20 888	3 501	220 310	201 294
Hours worked -----	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.3	5.4	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.2	7.4	6.6	6.4
Workers 16 years and over (number) -----	425 908	227 199	141 838	110 796	31 042	54 386	30 975	198 709	20 911	3 505	224 324	201 584
Means of transportation to work -----	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.4	7.1	5.6	5.2
Carpooling arrangements -----	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.2	5.6	9.3	5.5	5.5
Private vehicle occupancy -----	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.7	9.7	7.4	6.7
Travel time to work -----	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.3	9.1	9.9	8.0	17.5	9.6	9.4

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	The State	Urban					Rural					
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number)...	432 622	229 045	141 688	110 435	31 253	55 606	31 751	203 577	21 475	3 564	225 721	206 901
Industry.....	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.7	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	3.6	6.3	5.0
Occupation.....	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.6	3.7	6.4	5.2
Class of worker.....	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.8	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.3	3.6	6.3	5.1
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)...	591 095	311 754	192 807	148 527	44 280	74 110	44 837	279 341	29 986	4 462	304 739	286 356
Work disability status.....	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.0
Work prevention.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4
Public transportation disability status.....	8.6	9.4	9.7	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.4	9.1	8.2
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number).....	96 639	53 539	30 173	25 168	5 005	14 775	8 591	43 100	6 231	798	42 608	54 031
Public transportation disability status.....	19.0	19.5	20.5	19.5	25.4	16.6	21.2	18.3	18.5	16.7	20.7	17.5
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number).....	504 356	270 047	166 409	127 805	38 604	64 421	39 217	234 309	25 724	3 966	260 914	243 442
Weeks worked.....	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.3	9.1	9.3	8.0	8.8	8.5	9.8	9.9	8.5
Usual hours worked per week.....	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.5	9.6	8.4	9.5	9.1	11.3	10.2	9.1
Households (number).....	323 482	172 696	103 989	84 478	19 511	44 300	24 407	150 786	17 448	2 146	161 409	162 073
Income in 1979.....	19.0	18.6	19.2	19.0	19.8	17.7	18.1	19.3	20.2	26.9	19.5	18.4
Wage or salary income.....	13.5	13.3	13.9	13.8	14.1	12.5	12.0	13.7	13.4	21.8	14.2	12.8
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.3	12.3	10.7	10.6	11.2	11.1	15.4	11.8	10.6
Farm self-employment income.....	14.1	13.9	14.3	14.2	14.9	13.3	12.8	14.4	14.0	21.1	14.7	13.6
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	13.6	13.7	14.3	14.1	15.1	12.6	13.5	13.4	13.8	14.4	14.5	12.6
Social Security income.....	14.3	14.4	14.9	14.8	15.4	13.3	13.9	14.1	15.1	15.0	15.2	13.3
Public assistance income.....	14.8	15.0	15.5	15.4	15.9	14.0	14.7	14.7	15.8	16.0	15.7	14.0
All other income.....	14.5	14.6	15.2	15.1	15.6	13.5	14.2	14.3	14.9	15.3	15.4	13.6
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number).....	60 939	32 048	19 815	15 983	3 832	7 825	4 408	28 891	3 492	542	31 386	29 553
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	12.4	11.4	10.9	10.3	13.6	11.3	13.4	13.6	12.3	13.7	12.4	12.4
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	8.5	7.9	8.2	7.9	9.4	7.0	8.1	9.1	8.9	15.1	8.2	8.8
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	8.4	8.3	7.8	7.3	10.0	9.1	9.1	8.5	9.4	11.3	7.8	9.0
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	10.3	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.5	9.0	9.4	10.6	13.5	14.0	10.6	10.1
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	14.5	14.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	17.0	15.3	14.5	14.7	20.5	13.3	15.8
100 percent.....	45.9	47.8	49.0	50.4	43.1	46.5	44.8	43.7	41.2	25.5	47.8	43.8
Families (number).....	239 647	121 131	74 087	59 173	14 914	30 340	16 704	118 516	12 373	1 821	120 235	119 412
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	18.9	18.6	19.0	19.0	19.2	18.0	17.5	19.3	20.4	28.0	19.3	18.5
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number)...	131 051	84 377	49 126	36 176	12 950	19 888	15 363	46 674	7 685	535	64 923	66 128
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	15.5	14.8	15.5	16.6	12.4	14.8	12.7	16.7	15.4	21.5	16.3	14.7

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
SEX					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	920 610	916 042	100.0	100.0	Total persons	920 610	877 509	100.0	100.0
Male	448 376	446 561	48.7	48.7	Native	879 649	838 875	95.6	95.6
Female	472 234	469 481	51.3	51.3	Born in State of residence	453 528	431 955	49.3	49.2
					Born in different State	420 257	401 329	45.6	45.7
RACE					Northeast	348 572	332 664	37.9	37.9
Total persons	920 610	907 885	100.0	100.0	North Central	28 239	27 145	3.1	3.1
White	910 551	898 035	98.9	98.9	South	29 147	27 819	3.2	3.2
Black	4 324	4 271	0.5	0.5	West	14 299	13 701	1.6	1.6
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	1 385	1 335	0.2	0.1	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	5 864	5 591	0.6	0.6
Asian and Pacific Islander	3 364	3 307	0.4	0.4	Foreign born	40 961	38 634	4.4	4.4
Race, n.e.c.	986	937	0.1	0.1					
ORIGIN					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	920 610	902 577	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	857 350	791 888	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	5 248	5 184	0.6	0.6	Same house	442 556	423 162	51.6	53.4
Mexican	1 044	1 025	0.1	0.1	Different house in United States	406 914	361 541	47.5	45.7
Puerto Rican	1 141	1 141	0.1	0.1	Same county	195 064	173 604	22.8	21.9
Cuban	245	240	—	—	Different county	211 850	187 937	24.7	23.7
Other Spanish	2 818	2 778	0.3	0.3	Same State	53 217	47 171	6.2	6.0
Not of Spanish origin	915 362	897 333	99.4	99.4	Different State	158 633	140 766	18.5	17.8
					Northeast	120 749	106 975	14.1	13.5
					North Central	9 690	8 787	1.1	1.1
					South	18 009	15 929	2.1	2.0
					West	10 185	9 075	1.2	1.1
					Abroad	7 880	7 185	0.9	0.9
AGE					ACTIVITY IN 1975				
Total persons	920 610	908 156	100.0	100.0	Persons 21 years and over	607 715	575 916	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	62 502	61 798	6.8	6.8	In Armed Forces in 1975	8 096	7 607	1.3	1.3
5 to 9 years	67 461	66 707	7.3	7.3	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	599 619	568 309	98.7	98.7
10 to 14 years	77 284	76 560	8.4	8.4					
15 to 19 years	87 844	87 122	9.5	9.6	Persons 21 years and over	607 715	569 788	100.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	83 566	82 209	9.1	9.1	Attending college in 1975	37 910	35 246	6.2	6.2
25 to 29 years	78 534	77 199	8.5	8.5	Not attending college in 1975	569 805	534 542	93.8	93.8
30 to 34 years	78 816	77 763	8.6	8.6					
35 to 39 years	60 946	60 095	6.6	6.6	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
40 to 44 years	46 095	45 558	5.0	5.0	Workers 16 years and over	425 908	402 865	100.0	100.0
45 to 49 years	43 324	42 730	4.7	4.7	Private vehicle	368 876	349 059	86.6	86.6
50 to 54 years	46 009	45 358	5.0	5.0	Drive alone	267 865	253 507	62.9	62.9
55 to 59 years	45 050	44 424	4.9	4.9	Carpool	101 011	95 552	23.7	23.7
60 to 64 years	40 196	39 569	4.4	4.4	Public transportation	5 466	5 144	1.3	1.3
65 to 69 years	34 161	33 531	3.7	3.7	Bus or streetcar	4 185	4 019	1.0	1.0
70 to 74 years	27 578	27 186	3.0	3.0	Subway or elevated train	69	60	—	—
75 to 79 years	19 682	19 259	2.1	2.1	Railroad	209	184	—	—
80 to 84 years	12 197	11 932	1.3	1.3	Taxicab	1 003	881	0.2	0.2
85 years and over	9 365	9 156	1.0	1.0	Bicycle	2 411	2 201	0.6	0.5
					Motorcycle	1 311	1 246	0.3	0.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					Walked only	33 718	31 867	7.9	7.9
Total persons	920 610	914 073	100.0	100.0	Other means	3 040	2 851	0.7	0.7
In households	891 034	884 944	96.8	96.8	Worked at home	11 086	10 497	2.6	2.6
Family householder	239 647	239 365	26.0	26.2					
Nonfamily householder	83 835	83 577	9.1	9.1	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Spouse	204 971	203 478	22.3	22.3	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	413 422	374 167	100.0	100.0
Child	307 395	305 068	33.4	33.4	Less than 10 minutes	94 331	84 472	22.8	22.6
Other relatives	26 259	25 075	2.9	2.7	10 to 19 minutes	151 748	137 681	36.7	36.8
Nonrelatives	28 947	28 381	3.1	3.1	20 to 29 minutes	74 452	68 024	18.0	18.2
In group quarters	29 556	29 129	3.2	3.2	30 to 44 minutes	54 628	49 448	13.2	13.2
					45 or more minutes	38 263	34 542	9.3	9.2
FARM RESIDENCE					SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Persons in rural areas	440 488	403 595	100.0	100.0	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	252 995	242 139	100.0	100.0
Form	6 640	6 206	1.5	1.5	Nursery school	9 796	8 183	3.9	3.4
Nonfarm	433 848	397 389	98.5	98.5	Kindergarten	11 295	10 204	4.5	4.2
					Elementary (1 to 8 years)	119 969	115 299	47.4	47.6
FERTILITY					High school (1 to 4 years)	61 591	59 328	24.3	24.5
Women 15 to 44 years	218 754	206 768	100.0	100.0	College	50 344	49 125	19.9	20.3
No children ever born	102 880	94 859	47.0	45.9	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
1 child	30 745	29 615	14.1	14.3	Persons 25 years old and over	541 953	494 112	100.0	100.0
2 children	43 857	42 365	20.0	20.5	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	6 486	5 777	1.2	1.2
3 children	23 681	22 999	10.8	11.1	5 to 7 years	23 188	20 187	4.3	4.1
4 children	10 413	10 122	4.8	4.9	8 years	49 797	44 753	9.2	9.1
5 children	4 446	4 282	2.0	2.1	High school: 1 to 3 years	70 914	63 119	13.1	12.8
6 children	1 660	1 540	0.8	0.7	4 years	201 416	186 830	37.2	37.8
7 or more children	1 072	986	0.5	0.5	College: 1 to 3 years	91 468	81 802	16.9	16.6
					4 years	58 545	54 824	10.8	11.1
					5 or more years	40 139	36 820	7.4	7.5
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Total persons	920 610	876 063	100.0	100.0	Persons 16 years and over	696 299	670 837	100.0	100.0
Native	879 649	838 683	95.6	95.7	Labor force	458 768	443 444	65.9	66.1
Foreign born	40 961	37 380	4.4	4.3	Armed Forces	4 338	4 259	0.6	0.6
Naturalized citizen	28 691	26 015	3.1	3.0	Civilian labor force	454 430	439 185	65.3	65.5
Not a citizen	12 270	11 365	1.3	1.3	Employed	432 622	418 322	62.1	62.4
					Unemployed	21 808	20 863	3.1	3.1
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					Not in labor force	237 531	227 393	34.1	33.9
Persons 5 years and over	858 108	788 406	100.0	100.0					
Speak only English at home	768 811	702 761	89.6	89.1					
Speak a language other than English at home	89 297	85 645	10.4	10.9					
Speak English very well	63 319	54 097	7.4	6.9					
Speak English well	19 988	17 558	2.3	2.2					
Speak English not well or not at all	5 990	5 496	0.7	0.7					

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
CLASS OF WORKER					INCOME IN 1979				
Employed persons 16 years and over	432 622	407 779	100.0	100.0	Households	323 482	262 138	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	334 212	314 248	77.3	77.1	Less than \$5,000	34 165	27 379	10.6	10.4
Government workers	66 982	63 588	15.5	15.6	\$5,000 to \$7,999	24 231	19 529	7.5	7.4
Self-employed workers	29 251	27 923	6.8	6.8	\$7,500 to \$9,999	26 635	21 356	8.2	8.1
Unpaid family workers	2 177	2 020	0.5	0.5	\$10,000 to \$14,999	53 941	43 623	16.7	16.6
OCCUPATION					\$15,000 to \$19,999	53 422	43 982	16.5	16.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	432 622	407 337	100.0	100.0	\$20,000 to \$24,999	44 599	37 111	13.8	14.2
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	99 314	94 532	23.0	23.2	\$25,000 to \$34,999	52 040	42 274	16.1	16.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	43 101	41 132	10.0	10.1	\$35,000 to \$49,999	23 593	18 767	7.3	7.2
Professional specialty occupations	56 213	53 400	13.0	13.1	\$50,000 or more	10 856	8 117	3.4	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	125 996	119 011	29.1	29.2	Median	\$17 013	\$17 062	...	...
Technicians and related support occupations	14 858	14 020	3.4	3.4	Mean	\$19 542	\$19 412	...	...
Sales occupations	41 727	39 512	9.6	9.7	Families	239 647	194 356	...	...
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	69 411	65 479	16.0	16.1	Median income	\$19 723	\$19 803	...	...
Service occupations	49 880	46 510	11.5	11.4	Mean income	\$22 132	\$22 054	...	...
Private household occupations	1 768	1 684	0.4	0.4	Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	131 051	110 744	...	...
Protective service occupations	4 995	4 629	1.2	1.1	Median income	\$6 314	\$6 201	...	...
Service occupations, except protective and household	43 117	40 197	10.0	9.9	Mean income	\$8 188	\$8 046	...	...
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6 682	6 329	1.5	1.6	Persons 15 years and over	713 363	619 835	100.0	100.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	62 747	58 807	14.5	14.4	Without income	87 286	76 937	12.2	12.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	88 003	82 148	20.3	20.2	With income	626 077	542 898	87.8	87.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	55 485	51 772	12.8	12.7	\$1 to \$1,999 or less	87 647	75 748	12.3	12.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	15 418	14 474	3.6	3.6	\$2,000 to \$2,999	45 082	38 743	6.3	6.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17 100	15 902	4.0	3.9	\$3,000 to \$4,999	84 396	72 160	11.8	11.6
INDUSTRY					\$5,000 to \$7,999	99 340	84 519	13.9	13.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	432 622	408 117	100.0	100.0	\$8,000 to \$9,999	61 026	52 898	8.6	8.5
Agriculture	5 140	4 861	1.2	1.2	\$10,000 to \$11,999	53 339	46 588	7.5	7.5
Forestry and fisheries	609	576	0.1	0.1	\$12,000 to \$14,999	57 220	50 951	8.0	8.2
Mining	447	414	0.1	0.1	\$15,000 to \$24,999	95 942	84 292	13.4	13.6
Construction	26 137	24 779	6.0	6.1	\$25,000 to \$49,999	35 884	31 644	5.0	5.1
Manufacturing	137 952	130 093	31.9	31.9	\$50,000 or more	6 201	5 355	0.9	0.9
Nonurable goods	46 280	43 495	10.7	10.7	Median	\$7 893	\$8 010	...	...
Durable goods	91 672	86 598	21.2	21.2	Mean	\$10 243	\$10 299	...	...
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	23 246	22 062	5.4	5.4	Male, 15 years and over	342 063	296 180	100.0	100.0
Wholesale trade	14 424	13 490	3.3	3.3	Without income	17 171	14 306	5.0	4.8
Retail trade	68 551	64 298	15.8	15.8	With income	324 892	281 874	95.0	95.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23 573	22 356	5.4	5.5	Median income	\$11 774	\$11 979	...	...
Services	114 887	108 672	26.6	26.6	Female, 15 years and over	371 300	323 655	100.0	100.0
Business services	8 631	8 020	2.0	2.0	Without income	70 115	62 631	18.9	19.4
Repair services	5 408	5 170	1.3	1.3	With income	301 185	261 024	81.1	80.6
Personal services	11 918	11 162	2.8	2.7	Median income	\$5 129	\$5 172	...	...
Entertainment and recreation services	3 781	3 526	0.9	0.9	INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
Professional and related services	85 149	80 794	19.7	19.8	Households	323 482	277 612	100.0	100.0
Public administration	17 656	16 516	4.1	4.0	Without earnings	52 944	49 993	16.4	18.0
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979					With earnings	270 538	227 619	83.6	82.0
Persons 16 years and over	696 299	662 626	100.0	100.0	Mean earnings	\$19 409	\$19 433	...	...
Worked in 1979	504 356	479 737	72.4	72.4	Without wage or salary income	62 970	58 349	19.5	21.0
50 to 52 weeks	308 176	281 001	44.3	42.4	With wage or salary income	260 512	221 531	80.5	79.8
27 to 49 weeks	104 004	94 876	14.9	14.3	Mean wage or salary income	\$18 632	\$18 679	...	...
1 to 26 weeks	92 176	81 912	13.2	12.4	Without nonfarm self-employment income	288 139	258 404	89.1	93.1
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	394 489	357 680	56.7	54.0	With nonfarm self-employment income	35 343	28 854	10.9	10.4
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week	109 867	97 953	15.8	14.8	Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$10 933	\$10 876	...	...
Did not work in 1979	191 943	182 889	27.6	27.6	Without farm self-employment income	319 536	274 637	98.8	98.9
Persons 16 years and over	696 299	591 035	100.0	100.0	With farm self-employment income	3 946	3 115	1.2	1.1
With unemployment in 1979	79 409	66 645	11.4	11.3	Mean farm self-employment income	\$2 637	\$2 343	...	...
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	30 268	25 571	4.3	4.3	Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	164 445	146 448	50.8	52.8
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	27 538	23 179	4.0	3.9	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	159 037	133 079	49.2	47.9
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	21 603	17 895	3.1	3.0	Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 437	\$2 471	...	...
No unemployment in 1979	616 890	524 390	88.6	88.7	Without Social Security income	240 672	208 307	74.4	75.0
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS					With Social Security income	82 810	69 042	25.6	24.9
Persons 16 to 64 years	591 095	565 577	100.0	100.0	Mean Social Security income	\$4 187	\$4 237	...	...
With a work disability	44 362	42 773	7.5	7.6	Without public assistance income	307 509	262 821	95.1	94.7
Prevented from working	19 583	18 840	3.3	3.3	With public assistance income	15 973	12 675	4.9	4.6
No work disability	546 733	522 804	92.5	92.4	Mean public assistance income	\$2 260	\$2 318	...	...
With a public transportation disability	7 023	6 171	1.2	1.1	Without all other income	245 571	211 157	75.9	76.1
No public transportation disability	584 072	533 837	98.8	94.4	With all other income	77 911	65 423	24.1	23.6
Persons 65 years and over	96 639	78 322	100.0	100.0	Mean all other income	\$3 853	\$3 808	...	...
With a public transportation disability	11 204	9 269	11.6	11.8	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
No public transportation disability	85 435	69 053	88.4	88.2	Families	14 715	11 199	100.0	100.0
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS					With Social Security income	2 433	1 727	16.5	15.4
Male, 16 years and over	329 467	314 560	100.0	100.0	With public assistance income	3 827	3 191	26.0	28.5
Veteran	127 805	122 407	38.8	38.9	Householder worked in 1979	8 749	6 584	59.5	58.8
Nonveteran	201 662	192 153	61.2	61.1	With related children under 18 years	11 024	8 578	74.9	76.6
Female, 16 years and over	362 494	344 767	100.0	100.0	Female householder, no husband present	6 538	5 346	44.4	47.7
Veteran	5 844	5 621	1.6	1.6	Householder 65 years and over	1 647	1 233	11.2	11.0
Nonveteran	356 650	339 146	98.4	98.4	Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26 385	21 831	100.0	100.0
					With Social Security income	9 317	7 436	35.3	34.1
					With public assistance income	2 899	2 348	11.0	10.8
					Worked in 1979	12 388	10 341	47.0	47.4
					65 years and over	8 809	7 154	33.4	32.8
					Persons for whom poverty status is determined	75 364	66 723	100.0	100.0
					Related children under 18 years	23 981	18 652	31.8	28.0
					65 years and over	11 856	10 975	15.7	16.4

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979		Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979	
The State	99.2	42.6	1.4	4.7	8.1	7.6	3.6	3.0	3.7	15.1	5.8	9.2	13.1	19.0	
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban	98.9	43.2	1.4	5.2	8.2	8.3	4.1	3.5	4.0	15.5	6.3	9.6	13.2	18.6	
Inside urbanized areas	98.7	44.2	1.5	5.6	7.9	8.4	4.4	3.7	4.2	16.0	6.7	10.0	13.3	19.2	
Central cities	98.4	44.5	1.7	5.8	8.0	8.6	4.9	4.2	4.3	16.3	6.9	10.3	13.4	19.0	
Urban fringe	99.7	42.8	0.9	4.7	7.4	7.5	2.8	1.8	3.8	15.1	5.9	9.1	12.8	19.8	
Outside urbanized areas	99.1	41.8	1.2	4.6	8.8	8.2	3.6	3.3	3.7	14.6	5.7	8.8	13.2	17.9	
Places of 10,000 or more	98.9	42.3	1.3	4.9	9.8	8.4	3.9	3.5	3.9	14.7	5.9	9.3	13.8	17.7	
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	99.5	40.9	1.1	4.2	7.2	8.0	3.0	2.9	3.4	14.3	5.3	8.0	12.1	18.1	
Rural	99.6	41.8	1.3	4.1	8.0	6.9	3.0	2.5	3.3	14.7	5.3	8.8	13.0	19.3	
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	99.6	42.4	1.3	4.3	8.3	6.9	2.9	1.8	3.5	14.5	5.6	8.5	13.0	20.2	
Other rural	99.6	41.7	1.3	4.1	8.0	6.9	3.1	2.6	3.3	14.8	5.3	8.9	13.0	19.2	
Rural farm	99.5	42.1	0.8	3.3	7.2	3.4	2.3	1.4	3.7	15.6	3.7	9.8	14.5	26.9	
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's															
Inside SMSA's	99.1	43.2	1.4	5.1	8.1	8.1	3.9	3.3	3.9	15.9	6.4	9.9	13.5	19.5	
Urban	98.8	44.3	1.5	5.5	8.1	8.5	4.3	3.6	4.1	16.2	6.7	10.1	13.4	19.3	
Central cities	98.4	44.5	1.7	5.8	8.0	8.6	4.9	4.2	4.3	16.3	6.9	10.3	13.4	19.0	
Not in central cities	99.7	43.8	1.1	4.8	8.4	8.3	3.0	2.2	3.8	15.9	6.3	9.6	13.6	19.9	
Rural	99.6	40.5	1.2	4.1	8.1	7.1	3.1	2.5	3.3	15.1	5.7	9.4	13.6	20.3	
Outside SMSA's	99.4	41.9	1.3	4.2	8.1	7.2	3.2	2.8	3.4	14.4	5.2	8.5	12.7	18.4	
Urban	99.0	40.8	1.2	4.5	8.5	7.9	3.6	3.4	3.7	13.9	5.3	8.4	12.7	17.3	
Rural	99.6	42.4	1.3	4.1	7.9	6.8	3.0	2.5	3.3	14.6	5.1	8.6	12.7	18.9	
SCSA's															
Boston-Lawrence-Lowell, Mass.—N.H.	99.0	45.3	1.5	5.5	8.4	8.0	4.6	3.6	4.3	16.2	7.8	9.3	13.3	18.6	
Urban	99.0	45.7	1.6	5.6	8.3	8.1	4.7	3.7	4.3	16.3	8.0	9.4	13.4	18.6	
Rural	99.5	40.5	1.0	4.0	9.1	6.4	3.4	2.6	3.1	14.8	5.3	8.0	12.1	18.3	
Massachusetts (pt.)	99.0	45.3	1.5	5.5	8.4	8.0	4.7	3.6	4.3	16.1	7.8	9.3	13.3	18.5	
Urban	99.0	45.7	1.6	5.6	8.3	8.1	4.8	3.7	4.3	16.3	8.0	9.4	13.4	18.6	
Rural	99.4	40.1	1.0	3.9	9.0	6.3	3.4	2.5	2.9	14.4	5.2	7.6	11.6	17.5	
New Hampshire (pt.)	99.7	44.0	1.3	4.9	9.2	6.9	2.9	2.7	4.1	17.2	6.3	10.4	14.9	22.6	
Urban	99.8	45.5	1.1	4.9	9.0	7.1	2.8	2.4	4.1	16.5	6.6	10.3	14.0	21.4	
Rural	99.6	43.0	1.3	4.9	9.4	6.9	3.0	2.9	4.1	17.6	6.0	10.5	15.5	23.4	
SMSA's															
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.—N.H.	99.6	45.2	1.4	5.1	6.6	7.5	4.0	3.1	4.1	15.9	8.2	9.9	14.2	20.4	
Urban	99.6	45.9	1.5	5.3	6.1	7.7	4.2	3.2	4.2	15.9	8.8	10.0	14.3	20.1	
Rural	99.6	42.6	1.2	4.3	8.7	6.8	3.1	2.7	3.5	16.3	5.8	9.5	13.9	21.7	
Massachusetts (pt.)	99.6	45.2	1.5	5.1	5.9	7.6	4.2	3.2	4.1	15.6	8.5	9.6	13.9	19.9	
Urban	99.5	45.9	1.5	5.3	5.7	7.7	4.4	3.3	4.2	15.8	9.0	9.9	14.3	20.0	
Rural	99.8	40.3	1.0	3.3	7.2	6.4	3.1	2.0	2.6	13.4	4.6	6.9	11.0	18.5	
New Hampshire (pt.)	99.7	45.1	1.3	5.1	9.7	7.2	3.0	2.9	4.2	17.8	6.7	11.0	15.5	23.1	
Urban	99.9	45.6	1.2	5.0	9.1	7.2	2.8	2.3	4.0	16.3	6.6	10.2	14.1	21.5	
Rural	99.5	44.8	1.4	5.2	10.1	7.2	3.0	3.4	4.3	18.9	6.8	11.7	16.6	24.5	
Lowell, Mass.—N.H.	98.9	43.6	1.3	5.7	8.4	7.7	5.2	4.8	4.3	17.2	7.4	8.9	15.9	21.7	
Urban	98.9	44.4	1.4	5.9	8.4	8.0	5.4	5.0	4.5	17.6	7.8	9.1	16.1	22.1	
Rural	98.8	38.1	0.6	4.1	8.7	5.5	4.3	3.2	2.7	14.8	4.5	7.6	14.1	18.7	
Massachusetts (pt.)	98.9	43.8	1.3	5.8	8.5	7.8	5.3	4.9	4.3	17.4	7.5	9.0	16.1	21.8	
Urban	98.9	44.4	1.4	6.0	8.4	8.0	5.4	5.0	4.5	17.5	7.8	9.1	16.1	22.1	
Rural	98.5	38.8	0.6	4.3	9.4	5.5	4.8	4.0	2.6	15.8	5.0	8.2	15.2	18.6	
New Hampshire (pt.)	99.8	37.0	0.8	3.5	6.4	5.2	2.6	1.0	3.4	13.2	3.4	6.6	11.2	18.7	
Urban	99.0	43.4	0.6	3.1	5.7	4.0	1.1	3.3	7.2	21.9	6.3	13.2	12.3	17.7	
Rural	99.9	36.1	0.9	3.6	6.5	5.4	2.8	0.7	2.8	12.0	3.0	5.7	11.0	18.9	
Manchester, N.H.	99.6	44.2	1.3	4.7	7.5	8.4	3.6	2.5	3.5	15.9	6.2	9.8	14.0	20.0	
Urban	99.6	46.0	1.4	4.9	7.9	8.4	3.6	2.4	3.7	16.5	6.1	9.8	14.3	20.1	
Rural	99.7	39.3	1.2	3.9	6.4	8.5	3.7	2.8	3.1	14.1	6.6	9.6	13.4	19.7	
Nashua, N.H.	97.1	42.4	2.1	7.7	9.3	9.5	5.9	6.0	5.7	16.2	9.0	11.4	15.6	21.7	
Urban	96.2	44.5	2.6	9.2	9.9	10.8	7.2	7.5	6.7	17.4	10.4	12.7	16.6	22.3	
Rural	99.5	37.0	0.7	4.1	7.7	6.2	2.6	2.1	2.9	13.0	5.2	8.0	13.0	16.0	
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.—Maine	99.7	42.5	1.0	3.4	7.8	7.3	3.2	2.2	2.9	15.0	4.6	8.4	10.5	16.0	
Urban	99.7	42.3	1.0	3.5	7.0	7.2	3.3	2.3	2.7	14.9	4.3	8.5	10.1	15.3	
Rural	99.7	43.2	1.0	3.3	10.0	7.4	2.9	2.0	3.3	15.3	5.3	8.9	11.6	18.0	
Maine (pt.)	99.5	43.3	0.7	3.1	9.4	8.0	3.7	2.6	3.2	15.3	5.6	9.0	11.0	16.0	
Urban	99.3	43.6	1.1	3.2	8.1	7.2	4.3	3.0	3.4	15.8	4.5	9.3	10.9	14.3	
Rural	99.8	43.0	0.3	3.1	10.9	8.8	3.0	1.7	3.4	14.8	6.7	8.6	11.1	18.1	
New Hampshire (pt.)	99.7	42.3	1.0	3.5	7.4	7.1	3.0	2.1	2.8	14.9	4.3	8.5	10.4	16.0	
Urban	99.7	42.1	0.9	3.5	6.9	7.2	3.1	2.1	2.7	14.8	4.2	8.4	10.0	15.5	
Rural	99.7	43.2	1.4	3.4	9.5	6.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	15.6	4.7	9.0	11.9	17.9	
URBANIZED AREAS															
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.—N.H.	99.6	46.0	1.5	5.4	6.1	7.6	4.3	3.2	4.3	16.1	9.0	10.1	14.3	20.2	
Massachusetts (pt.)	99.5	46.1	1.6	5.4	5.7	7.6	4.4	3.3	4.3	16.0	9.4	10.1	14.4	20.0	
New Hampshire (pt.)	99.9	45.6	1.2	5.0	9.1	7.2	2.8	2.3	4.0	16.3	6.6	10.2	14.1	21.5	
Lowell, Mass.—N.H.	99.3	45.0	1.5	6.0	7.7	8.5	4.9	4.4	4.4	17.5	7.7	9.0	15.9	22.5	
Massachusetts (pt.)	99.3	45.0	1.6	6.1	7.7	8.5	4.9	4.4	4.4	17.4	7.7	9.0	16.0	22.5	
New Hampshire (pt.)	99.0	43.4	0.6	3.1	5.7	4.0	1.1	3.3	7.2	21.9	6.3	13.2	12.3	17.7	
Manchester, N.H.	99.6	45.6	1.3	4.8	6.9	7.9	3.6	2.4	3.5	16.1	5.7	9.5	13.8	19.9	
Nashua, N.H.	96.0	44.6	2.7	9.4	10.0	10.8	7.6	7.7	7.0	17.5	10.5	12.8	16.7	22.3	
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.—Maine	99.7	42.3	1.0	3.4	7.1	7.3	3.2	2.2	2.7	14.7	4.2	8.6	9.8	15.0	
Maine (pt.)	99.9	45.2	1.3	2.4	8.9	7.7	3.9	2.7	3.1	15.4	4.1	10.0	10.3	14.3	
New Hampshire (pt.)	99.7	41.9	0.9	3.5	6.9	7.3	3.1	2.1	2.7	14.6	4.2	8.4	9.7	15.1	

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
Berlin city	99.6	38.0	0.9	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.2	2.3	2.1	11.5	5.2	6.8	12.8	19.5
Claremont city	94.2	47.4	2.3	10.5	15.2	13.6	8.4	8.0	9.8	19.9	11.8	15.0	17.5	23.4
Concord city	99.4	43.7	0.9	3.1	11.2	8.8	3.1	3.2	2.8	13.7	4.0	7.9	14.4	15.1
Derry (CDP)	99.4	49.9	2.0	5.7	15.8	11.1	3.7	3.5	5.5	20.7	9.0	12.5	19.1	23.9
Dover city	99.7	42.1	1.4	4.1	7.7	6.3	3.5	2.6	2.5	16.0	4.0	8.0	10.9	16.6
Durham (CDP)	99.9	35.5	1.0	4.4	4.5	9.3	3.8	2.2	3.5	11.3	5.2	8.7	9.4	23.3
Exeter (CDP)	99.5	47.1	2.2	4.6	10.0	9.1	3.4	3.9	5.7	18.7	5.8	8.8	15.0	20.6
Farmington (CDP)	99.8	44.6	1.5	3.5	5.8	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.8	14.1	2.4	5.8	7.8	13.2
Franklin city	99.0	40.5	0.7	3.6	8.2	9.3	2.8	2.8	4.1	15.4	4.2	7.8	12.6	18.3
Hampton (CDP)	99.9	43.4	0.7	2.4	7.6	8.6	3.2	1.2	2.9	15.3	4.3	9.9	14.3	18.4
Hanover (CDP)	99.5	28.9	0.7	3.4	3.5	5.5	2.1	3.0	2.1	8.2	4.0	5.2	6.9	13.2
Hudson (CDP)	99.9	39.2	0.5	5.3	6.3	6.1	3.2	0.6	4.9	16.8	6.3	7.2	12.9	20.5
Jaffrey (CDP)	98.6	50.2	3.8	6.6	6.0	10.2	7.5	4.3	5.5	18.1	11.4	12.4	16.6	21.4
Keene city	99.7	38.5	0.8	2.9	7.6	6.1	3.2	2.3	2.4	13.1	3.7	7.2	11.9	17.1
Laconia city	99.6	40.6	1.6	6.7	6.5	8.5	3.4	3.6	4.1	14.7	6.7	11.0	12.3	16.7
Lebanon city	99.5	37.8	1.2	3.9	8.5	6.5	3.2	2.2	2.8	11.6	3.5	6.6	9.1	11.7
Littleton (CDP)	99.6	40.3	1.0	2.5	7.2	7.9	3.5	2.9	3.2	13.3	4.0	6.2	13.2	17.6
Manchester city	99.7	45.8	1.4	4.8	6.8	7.9	3.7	2.5	3.5	16.2	5.8	9.6	13.4	19.6
Milford (CDP)	99.0	43.8	2.2	6.2	8.6	11.1	3.2	5.1	2.3	15.6	9.5	11.5	16.4	22.9
Nashua city	95.6	45.1	2.9	9.9	10.5	11.3	8.1	8.4	7.3	17.6	10.9	13.2	17.1	22.6
Newmarket (CDP)	100.0	42.4	0.6	4.4	4.8	5.6	2.8	3.2	4.6	17.4	5.6	8.8	11.2	19.0
Newport (CDP)	99.9	41.5	0.5	6.3	7.7	7.2	2.5	3.9	4.3	15.6	6.3	11.1	15.0	20.2
Peterborough (CDP)	99.5	40.8	0.8	4.6	7.3	5.2	3.7	1.7	1.4	9.9	2.5	6.7	7.8	12.4
Plymouth (CDP)	99.8	25.6	0.2	2.5	5.2	5.3	0.6	3.0	2.2	7.6	3.3	4.7	6.3	17.0
Portsmouth city	99.6	44.9	0.8	2.7	7.8	8.2	3.4	2.1	2.6	14.7	4.5	9.7	9.3	14.5
Rochester city	99.7	39.4	0.6	2.9	5.9	5.8	2.8	1.6	1.9	14.7	3.2	7.2	8.9	13.3
Somersworth city	99.7	42.6	1.2	5.0	6.5	7.9	3.9	2.1	3.9	14.6	5.0	7.6	9.5	14.0
Suncook (CDP)	100.0	43.8	0.5	6.2	9.3	11.2	2.7	0.6	4.5	14.9	6.5	8.6	11.0	15.6
Tilton-Northfield (CDP)	100.0	39.8	0.6	2.4	3.6	5.0	3.3	2.0	0.6	14.6	1.2	3.0	10.1	14.2

COUNTIES

Belknap	99.4	42.6	1.5	5.1	7.4	8.9	3.3	3.1	3.9	15.5	5.3	9.9	12.5	17.8
Carroll	99.7	44.4	1.7	5.2	9.2	7.9	2.7	2.4	4.2	17.4	6.1	10.8	13.8	21.0
Cheshire	99.7	40.5	1.3	3.2	7.2	6.4	3.3	2.4	2.8	12.9	4.6	7.7	12.1	17.7
Cook	99.6	38.7	0.8	3.3	4.5	4.3	2.9	1.7	2.2	12.0	4.7	7.2	11.8	17.7
Grafton	99.6	39.0	1.1	4.0	7.3	6.4	2.7	2.5	3.0	12.6	4.2	7.0	11.1	16.8
Hillsborough	98.6	43.0	1.7	6.0	7.8	8.3	4.5	4.0	4.2	15.6	7.2	10.1	14.4	20.5
Merrimack	99.5	42.5	0.9	3.6	9.3	7.7	3.0	2.5	3.0	14.1	4.3	8.3	13.1	17.3
Rockingham	99.6	44.9	1.3	4.2	9.4	8.0	3.2	2.7	3.9	16.8	6.3	10.0	13.9	20.2
Strafford	99.8	40.7	1.1	3.7	6.7	6.6	2.9	2.0	2.7	14.6	3.9	7.9	9.8	15.3
Sullivan	97.4	43.7	1.4	6.7	10.9	9.0	5.2	4.9	5.8	16.1	7.9	11.3	14.6	20.5

Table C-3a. Percent of Allocation for Towns/Townships: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Towns/Townships of 2,500 or More

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
Allenstown town	99.5	44.6	1.0	4.6	6.3	10.9	4.3	2.7	3.4	15.2	5.6	9.7	9.9	14.1
Amherst town	99.3	37.5	0.7	5.7	9.2	4.9	3.3	2.4	2.6	12.5	5.4	8.3	15.9	23.0
Atkinson town	99.4	43.0	3.6	6.3	11.8	8.9	3.2	4.1	3.8	13.9	6.7	9.3	15.3	22.3
Auburn town	100.0	44.2	—	3.6	12.7	10.5	2.5	0.8	6.4	24.7	5.4	8.9	17.0	26.3
Barrington town	100.0	31.7	0.7	1.6	7.7	4.7	2.9	0.5	1.2	8.9	1.8	4.7	8.2	12.0
Bedford town	99.9	41.2	1.1	2.8	5.8	7.7	3.4	1.9	2.6	14.8	6.8	11.5	15.1	23.1
Belmont town	99.7	44.8	2.4	3.8	7.3	9.6	4.6	4.1	5.1	17.9	6.0	11.4	17.7	25.5
Boscawen town	99.4	45.9	1.2	3.3	9.3	4.3	5.2	4.2	2.5	12.8	4.9	8.1	12.5	17.2
Bow town	99.9	36.9	0.5	3.8	8.0	2.5	1.5	2.1	2.2	12.8	2.7	6.4	9.8	14.8
Candia town	99.8	50.1	0.6	3.9	16.4	7.4	4.5	2.5	5.3	19.7	9.9	11.7	19.5	26.1
Charlestown town	99.7	44.9	1.0	3.7	6.7	6.2	3.0	1.6	2.9	13.2	6.8	6.7	12.4	19.0
Chesterfield town	99.8	43.4	0.9	4.1	5.9	3.6	2.5	1.6	2.8	11.0	3.0	6.1	15.3	21.4
Conway town	99.7	44.0	2.3	5.9	8.4	8.7	3.1	3.0	4.6	18.5	4.5	9.6	14.4	21.0
Derry town	99.5	44.7	1.5	5.1	12.2	10.7	3.1	3.1	4.1	17.5	8.0	10.5	16.3	22.0
Durham town	99.9	37.1	0.8	3.9	5.1	7.9	1.1	2.0	3.8	12.2	5.1	9.1	9.4	21.0
Enfield town	99.3	46.3	0.4	5.0	9.1	6.3	4.9	3.7	2.2	15.7	2.7	6.9	12.3	17.9
Epping town	98.5	50.3	0.8	4.7	9.7	6.4	5.7	2.7	4.4	13.9	9.1	8.6	13.8	22.3
Epsom town	99.4	49.3	0.4	2.9	6.8	4.9	2.1	4.3	2.2	17.4	3.4	11.4	13.6	18.9
Exeter town	99.4	47.4	2.3	5.0	9.9	9.3	3.6	4.0	5.6	19.2	5.4	8.4	14.9	20.4
Farmington town	99.8	42.4	1.2	4.5	4.6	5.3	2.7	2.1	2.0	15.9	2.0	6.6	9.1	15.9
Gilford town	97.3	39.7	2.3	5.6	10.3	10.7	4.1	4.1	4.4	16.5	3.6	9.0	14.5	19.8
Goffstown town	99.8	44.8	1.0	4.7	7.3	8.9	2.9	1.6	2.8	14.0	5.7	8.7	17.0	22.3
Gorham town	99.4	36.0	0.6	2.1	5.0	5.7	2.7	1.7	2.8	13.3	6.5	8.2	11.2	17.4
Hampstead town	99.6	45.5	0.5	5.7	14.1	7.8	2.4	2.0	5.9	21.6	7.1	11.5	16.0	24.0
Hampton town	99.7	45.9	1.7	3.3	9.7	9.6	3.6	3.3	3.7	16.7	5.3	10.8	14.2	18.6
Hanover town	99.5	30.6	0.7	4.2	5.4	6.5	1.9	2.0	2.4	8.2	3.8	5.1	7.9	13.2
Haverhill town	100.0	37.8	1.2	3.9	7.3	9.1	1.2	0.7	2.2	12.1	5.5	5.4	10.3	15.2
Henriker town	98.5	37.3	2.3	5.1	10.1	8.1	2.3	1.4	3.5	11.5	4.1	7.0	9.9	16.5
Hillsborough town	100.0	44.2	1.1	2.2	10.4	9.8	3.1	1.3	1.1	15.5	6.6	6.5	14.4	24.2
Hinsdale town	100.0	35.4	0.9	1.8	7.1	4.0	3.6	1.1	0.5	10.1	2.4	4.6	6.1	10.5
Hollis town	99.7	39.4	1.9	11.5	4.1	4.7	5.5	5.0	4.4	19.1	13.4	13.4	18.8	27.3
Hooksett town	99.1	41.9	0.6	4.9	10.7	6.1	4.9	1.8	4.9	16.2	6.9	12.4	14.9	21.2
Hopkinton town	99.8	42.2	1.3	5.5	10.4	10.0	1.5	1.4	3.2	14.5	4.4	10.3	11.8	20.2
Hudson town	99.7	37.2	0.5	4.3	4.5	6.2	2.5	1.5	4.1	15.0	6.2	8.7	12.0	19.1
Jaffrey town	99.4	45.0	4.0	5.7	6.0	8.0	5.9	4.8	5.7	18.6	10.5	13.1	16.3	20.1
Kingston town	99.9	47.9	1.1	3.9	11.2	4.4	3.4	2.9	6.4	21.3	8.5	15.3	13.6	20.2
Lancaster town	99.5	36.8	0.5	3.3	3.5	2.5	2.8	0.7	2.9	12.7	4.7	6.1	10.1	13.4
Litchfield town	99.8	35.7	0.5	2.1	6.0	5.8	2.8	1.6	1.3	10.8	2.3	5.2	8.0	13.1
Littleton town	99.4	40.0	1.4	3.2	7.6	6.8	3.8	3.0	3.6	13.9	5.1	7.1	13.2	18.2
Londonderry town	99.5	37.4	1.6	4.4	5.4	8.6	4.3	3.5	3.6	15.1	6.8	8.9	13.2	18.4
Meredith town	99.7	46.2	0.7	3.8	6.8	9.9	2.1	2.3	4.1	16.0	3.8	9.6	11.9	17.9
Merrimack town	99.6	37.5	0.9	3.4	9.1	7.1	2.3	1.8	2.9	13.1	4.6	7.4	12.7	18.6
Milford town	99.0	42.4	1.8	5.8	7.7	8.8	3.3	4.3	2.5	15.1	9.0	10.7	14.8	21.8
New London town	99.9	34.6	1.5	2.6	6.7	5.4	2.4	2.6	1.3	12.5	1.7	5.3	10.2	17.9
Newmarket town	99.7	42.1	0.5	4.4	6.1	4.9	3.1	3.3	5.0	17.5	6.3	9.9	11.7	19.5
Newport town	99.9	38.8	0.3	4.6	7.8	5.4	2.7	2.7	3.5	13.6	4.7	9.7	12.2	17.3
Newton town	99.0	45.0	0.3	6.9	8.1	5.1	5.3	4.4	3.7	23.1	6.3	9.0	17.2	28.8
Northfield town	100.0	56.3	1.3	4.7	8.1	10.9	4.2	3.7	0.7	14.4	6.4	7.7	14.4	18.0
North Hampton town	99.9	48.1	1.3	3.7	14.8	8.3	2.2	1.6	3.2	15.3	5.1	7.8	12.2	17.8
Northumberland town	99.8	44.3	0.9	4.4	4.9	2.8	2.5	0.6	1.0	9.7	4.5	4.3	13.2	22.2
Pelham town	99.8	37.0	0.8	3.5	6.4	5.2	2.6	1.0	3.4	13.2	3.4	6.6	11.2	18.7
Pembroke town	99.9	39.4	0.7	4.0	9.2	9.8	2.6	1.2	3.8	13.3	4.8	7.5	12.9	19.3
Peterborough town	98.9	40.0	1.3	4.9	7.9	4.9	3.6	3.4	1.7	11.1	2.5	6.6	9.5	13.7
Pittsfield town	99.8	46.1	0.8	3.2	7.4	9.6	2.7	1.2	1.3	15.5	1.5	8.2	14.6	20.0
Plaistow town	99.3	51.8	0.8	7.5	11.8	11.0	2.6	3.3	5.0	21.1	9.2	15.1	18.0	24.3
Plymouth town	99.8	29.9	0.6	3.2	5.5	5.4	1.1	1.7	2.5	9.9	4.4	6.1	8.1	18.4
Raymond town	99.8	50.0	1.6	5.1	8.6	6.4	3.3	2.8	5.1	18.8	8.3	10.5	15.6	21.2
Rindge town	100.0	42.9	0.2	3.0	6.0	14.6	3.1	1.0	2.3	13.3	7.3	8.1	13.6	21.8
Rye town	99.4	49.2	1.6	3.8	7.6	7.9	2.7	1.6	2.6	14.7	6.1	8.4	15.1	22.4
Salem town	99.9	44.6	1.2	4.6	8.4	7.1	2.8	2.4	3.7	15.9	6.0	10.1	14.2	21.4
Seabrook town	99.8	44.6	1.5	2.8	7.6	6.5	3.8	2.3	2.5	10.0	5.7	5.7	11.8	17.3
Stratham town	99.8	40.5	1.6	3.6	9.8	5.4	2.2	0.6	3.4	15.0	3.4	7.0	13.0	21.3
Swanzey town	99.9	39.1	1.0	2.0	3.9	5.4	1.8	1.5	3.6	10.3	4.4	5.7	12.4	18.9
Tilton town	99.9	38.1	0.2	3.2	6.1	6.3	1.5	2.6	0.9	11.6	1.8	2.8	6.2	9.9
Walpole town	99.7	38.8	0.6	1.8	7.7	4.2	3.2	1.1	2.1	10.3	2.6	5.4	11.5	16.5
Weare town	100.0	34.9	2.9	4.0	6.0	8.0	1.9	5.7	2.0	13.5	7.1	10.5	11.1	13.3
Wilton town	99.8	43.6	0.5	5.9	4.7	5.0	4.2	3.3	3.1	13.4	3.0	7.2	15.1	21.3
Winchester town	100.0	43.6	2.3	3.7	7.9	8.8	2.7	4.2	3.3	14.7	5.3	10.1	13.8	21.6
Windham town	99.5	40.5	2.1	3.5	8.1	5.5	2.4	4.2	3.1	17.3	6.5	10.1	19.1	29.4
Wolfeboro town	99.8	42.9	2.2	3.9	8.1	6.1	2.3	1.7	2.2	16.9	5.5	14.1	13.9	22.4

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES	A-1
COUNTIES	A-1
COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS	A-1
PLACES	A-1
Incorporated Places	A-1
Census Designated Places	A-1
URBAN AND RURAL RESI-	
DENCE	A-2
Rural Farm	A-2
Extended Cities	A-2
URBANIZED AREAS	A-2
Definition	A-2
Urbanized Area Titles	A-3
Urbanized Area Central Cities ..	A-3
STANDARD METROPOLITAN	
STATISTICAL AREAS	A-3
Definition	A-3
SMSA Titles	A-3
New SMSA Standards	A-4
STANDARD CONSOLIDATED	
STATISTICAL AREAS	A-4
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN	
URBANIZED AREAS AND	
SMSA's	A-4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESER-	
VATIONS	A-4
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES...	A-4
AREA MEASUREMENTS	A-4

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are

one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties are presented for 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin). A series of tables paralleling those for places and identified with an "a" suffix present data for minor civil divisions (i.e., towns and townships) of 2,500 or more inhabitants. In this report, minor civil divisions (MCD's) coextensive with census designated places (CDP's) are shown only as MCD's.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Places with a 1980 population below 2,500 are not shown in this report.

Central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New

York, and towns in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are also recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes. The boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

In many of the 11 States for which data are shown for MCD's (see section above on county subdivisions) certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's (i.e., towns and townships). Data for these entities are shown only in the Town/Township tables in the reports for those States.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas (see definition of urbanized areas). More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the *rural* population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules; however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960, (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" (see following section for definition) were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Rural Farm

The farm population is identified only in rural areas and includes all persons living on places of one acre or more from which at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold during 1979. The definition of a farm has been changed since the 1970 census, when a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of annual sales or a place of under 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In the tables of this report, data for the urban part are shown separately following the data for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city. In tables 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, data for central cities of SMSA's are shown under "urban" and therefore exclude the rural parts of extended cities.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

¹ All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

² In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

³ The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

- a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
 - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
 3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
 - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
 - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
 - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
 - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
 - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.
 4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC80-1-A report for the State.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Popula-

⁴ Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

tion and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.

2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
 - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
 - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
 - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
 - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with population over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria. Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities

which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the inter-agency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

In this report, central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the

tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area consists of the contiguous built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of the SMSA. The SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks (in New England, cities and towns are used). SMSA's are generally larger than their core urbanized area because they include discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up territory. SMSA's may also include rural territory, while urbanized areas do not.

The new SMSA standards provide that each SMSA must include an urbanized area. SMSA's with separate large urban concentrations may include two or more urbanized areas. Occasionally, a portion of an urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. Such portions are usually quite small in area and population. While each SMSA must include an urbanized area, urbanized areas may be defined outside the boundaries of any SMSA.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In this report, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off reservation) are not included as part of the reservations.

As part of 1980 census evaluations, there will be an evaluation of data for American Indian reservations. The results of the evaluation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 data because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, enumeration techniques, etc., used in the 1980 census.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the act, and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to identify specifically only those entities that were recognized legally as Alaska Native villages.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may, however, correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalents are available in table 2 of the PC80-1-A State reports and table 17 of the PC80-1-A1, United States Summary report. Area figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more, and, in 11 States, MCD's of 2,500 or more, can be found in PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL	B-1	INCOME IN 1979	B-19
HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS	B-1	Type of Income	B-19
Household	B-1	Comparability	B-21
Relationship to Householder	B-1	POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	B-22
Unrelated Individual	B-2	Definitions	B-22
Family and Subfamily	B-2	Comparability With Earlier Census Data	B-23
Group Quarters	B-2	Limitations	B-23
SEX	B-2		
RACE	B-3	GENERAL	
AGE	B-4	The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems on unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.	
MARITAL STATUS	B-4	Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.	
SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN	B-4		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	B-5	HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	B-6	Household	
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH	B-7	A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms,	
CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	B-7		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	B-7		
ANCESTRY	B-8		
RESIDENCE IN 1975	B-8		
ACTIVITY IN 1975	B-9		
VETERAN STATUS	B-9		
WORK DISABILITY	B-9		
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	B-9		
FERTILITY	B-10		
MARITAL HISTORY	B-10		
PLACE OF WORK	B-10		
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK	B-11		
REFERENCE WEEK	B-11		
LABOR FORCE STATUS	B-11		
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979	B-13		
OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER	B-14		
Occupation Classification System	B-14		
Industry Classification System	B-16		
Class of Worker	B-17		

or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. *Item B on type of unit or quarters* was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in

column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease

patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appro-

appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex remained blank, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and the age and marital status of the person. The general allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition,

persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences

are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional

groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In

censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person. The general allocation process is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's

parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitation of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—The data on the Spanish origin population shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the category "Central or South Ameri-

can" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as *not* "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or

supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religions.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by

equivalency test (GED), mark '12' " (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school grad-

uates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed—The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12.

Nativity—Information on place of birth was used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories: Native and Foreign born. The category "Native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born at sea or in a foreign country but have at least one American parent. Persons not classified as "Native" were classified as "Foreign born." When information on

place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information and the answers to question 12a on citizenship of persons born in a foreign country. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting nativity were generally classified as native.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on nativity and place of birth and similar data shown in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of PHC80-S2 reports.

Place of Birth—Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. In this report, the native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; and persons born abroad or at sea with at least one American parent. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1980. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some of these persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. Selected countries of birth are shown in this report.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Information on specific country of birth, however, was not allocated. In previous censuses, place of birth data were not allocated. Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified size, SMSA's, and counties.

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Data on citizenship and year of immigration were derived from answers to questions 12a and 12b, which were asked of persons who reported being born in a foreign country. Persons who were born abroad or at sea and who had at least one American parent were to report themselves as "Born abroad of American parents."

Citizenship—Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into two major categories: citizens and non-citizens. Citizens are further classified as native, as defined above, or as naturalized. It was assumed that all native persons were citizens. Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the decennial censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, and 1970.

If citizenship was not reported, a response was assigned by computer using the responses of other persons based on year of immigration and country of birth.

Year of Immigration—Foreign-born persons were to indicate in question 12b the period which covered the year they came to stay permanently in the United States. A question on year of immigration was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930 and in 1970. If year of immigration was not reported, a response was assigned using the responses of other persons based on age and race.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The data on language spoken at home and English ability were derived from answers to questions 13a, 13b, and 13c. The questions were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than English were currently being spoken and the number of persons who felt that their English ability was limited. These statistics are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of non-English speakers, areas with concentrations of speakers of a particular non-English language, and areas where large numbers of limited English speakers reside. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main

language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Language Spoken at Home—Persons were asked in question 13a whether they currently spoke a language other than English at home. Those persons who reported speaking a language other than English were asked in question 13b to report what language they spoke. Their answers were coded using a detailed language list which distinguished approximately 400 languages. In the tables in this report only a few major languages could be shown separately. The remaining languages which were reported specifically by persons were grouped in an "Other specified language" category.

When the language was not on the detailed language list or when a person failed to report any language, and it could not be allocated based upon other information supplied by the person, the response was included in the "Unspecified language" category.

Ability to Speak English—Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home were also asked in question 13c to characterize their ability to speak English. These responses were extremely subjective; they were the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census forms are usually filled by one household member, may have represented the perception of another household member.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of these data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

For most of the census years, 1910 through 1940 and in 1960 and 1970, a question on "mother tongue" was asked, that is, persons were asked to report the language spoken in childhood or the language spoken before a foreign-born person immigrated to the United States. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign stock (i.e., foreign born and

native of foreign or mixed parentage) White population; in 1930, for the foreign-born White population; in 1940, for native White of native parentage and the White foreign stock; in 1960 for all foreign-born persons; and in 1970, for all persons. Ability to speak English, a simple "Yes" or "No" question, was asked in the censuses of 1890 through 1930.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on language spoken at home and ability to speak English and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the *Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses

were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

In tables 105 to 114, six ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—plus four other ancestry groups which vary from State to State are shown. The variable ancestry groups are the largest four single or multiple ancestry groups within the particular State. In determining the four largest groups, categories such as Spanish origin groups and groups identified in the race question were omitted from consideration. This was done to minimize the presentation of generally duplicative data.

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also

somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

ACTIVITY IN 1975

The data on activity in 1975 come from answers to question 17 which asked persons 15 years old and over whether they were "in the Armed Forces," "attending college," or "working full or part-time at a job or business" in 1975. Nonresponse was allocated based on answers to other questions and related characteristics. The data are only shown for persons 21 years and over (i.e., persons who were 16 years and over in 1975).

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The allocation rates for veteran status shown in table C-1 are computed based on the number of civilian persons 16 years and over, rather than total persons 16 years and over, as implied on that table.

Period of Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they were veterans were asked to indicate the period or periods in which they served (question 18b). Persons serving in more than one period were classified in the most recent wartime period of service. For example, in Table 70 persons who served both

during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 were classified in the "Korean conflict" category. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The data were edited to eliminate reported period(s) of service which were inconsistent with the age of the person.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Veteran status was asked of both men and women in the 1980 census, the first time such data were collected for women. The wording of the question was changed from the 1970 version in order to make more clear the appropriate response for persons who served in National Guard or reserve units only.

Two categories of period of service were added since 1970: the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964, and the post-Vietnam peacetime era beginning in May 1975. As in 1970, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category.

WORK DISABILITY

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or

more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 20, which was asked of women 15 years old and over, regardless of marital status. Excluded were still-births, stepchildren, and adopted children. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

In the 1980 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1980 as in 1970. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. In virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born to all women assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women have had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1980 reports and previous census reports, since the 1980 census reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1980 census and previous censuses containing this question.

MARITAL HISTORY

The data on marital history were derived from answers to question 21, which was asked of persons 15 years and over.

Information on whether married more than once and on age at first marriage has been obtained in each census since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, the question on how the first marriage ended was also included.

For all persons reported as now married, separated, widowed, or divorced at the time of the enumeration, data were obtained on the date of the first marriage. From this information and from current age, data on age at first marriage and years since first marriage were derived. For each person who had been married more than once, information was obtained on how the first marriage ended. Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include currently widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include currently divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons who were married more than once and whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

When marital history was not reported or was incomplete, it was allocated according to age, sex, and marital status of the person, relationship to householder, and age of the oldest own child present in the household. Consistency was maintained between the marital histories of husband and wife when they were reported as members of the same household.

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP

code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

For purposes of this report, place-of-work locations are defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." Area of residence refers to the particular tabulation area or areas shown in each table. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, the place-of-work data pertain to the number of workers living in each county who worked there, and the number who worked outside their county of residence. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual SMSA's, counties, and places, the place-of-work data for each of these areas pertain to the number of workers living in the area who worked inside or outside its boundaries.

Persons were tabulated as working in an incorporated place if they reported working inside its legal limits, or reported an incorporated place as their place of work without specifying whether or not they worked inside its legal boundaries. Persons who reported working outside the limits of an incorporated place were tabulated as working outside the place. In contrast, persons who reported a census designated place (CDP)—a place with no legal boundaries—as their place of work were tabulated as working in that place regardless of their response on the incorporated limits question. The accuracy of place-of-work data for certain CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and

the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for minor civil divisions (townships and towns) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and were, therefore, reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that forms part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. It is believed that the accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems resulting from unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located, or that resulted when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Data on place of work are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see Appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving place of work may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of workers 16 years old and over from place-of-work tabulations may not agree with the same category shown for means of transportation to work tabulations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day

were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "Private vehicle" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated train, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "Drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "Carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

The means of transportation data for some areas in this report may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an SMSA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available), and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was not available where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an SMSA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy—The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to question 24d, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week), and who reported in question 24c that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger in a car, truck, or van. Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the

number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Travel Time to Work—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to question 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. However, for the majority of persons the reference week for the 1980 census was the last week in March 1980. Passover and Good Friday occurred in the following week (the first week of April, 1980). Many workers presumably took time off for these observances. These holidays could have affected the data on hours worked for some areas if the first week in April was the reference week for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of labor force status since labor force data are based on work activity during the entire reference week.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years

old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding lay-off); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing

letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers—This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious

organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

Actual Hours Worked—All persons in the sample who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working.

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "In labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979. The categories "Worked in 1979" and "With unemployment in 1979" are *not* mutually exclusive.

Worked in 1979 (Work Status in 1979)—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks accord-

ing to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1979;" all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1979." Some tables showing work status in 1979 include 15 years olds; these persons are classified as "Did not work in 1979," by definition.

Weeks Worked in 1979—The data on weeks worked in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 31a and 31b. Question 31b (Weeks worked in 1979) was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated in Question 31a that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay.

Usual Hours Worked in 1979—The data on usual hours worked per week in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person *usually* worked during the weeks worked in 1979. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1979. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1979 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1979 are classified as "Year-round full-time workers."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 according to the criteria described below are classified as "With unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (that is, trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Examples of looking for work are presented in the definition of *unemployed*. Excluded from weeks of unemployment are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not inquire whether persons who reported looking for work were available to accept a job. The number of weeks of unemployment is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire calendar year 1979, regardless of whether the periods of unemployment were continuous.

Mean Weeks of Unemployment—The mean is based on the distribution of persons with unemployment by individual weeks of unemployment from 1 to 52 weeks.

Number of Workers in Family in 1979—The term "Worker" as used for these data is defined according to the criteria described in the section on "Worked in 1979."

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable with data from the 1970 and 1960 censuses but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. On the three most recent census

questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked was applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the weeks worked question by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals; in 1980, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

The data on weeks looking for work in previous year (1979) were collected in 1980 for the first time since the 1890 census; the data on usual hours worked were collected for the first time ever in the 1980 census.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the

Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

This report presents selected groupings of the 503 categories. The most detailed tabulation contains 47 occupation data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the SOC code definition of each category in parentheses. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides information on the composition of the detailed categories.

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations (11-14)

Officials and administrators, public administration (11)—Includes legislators, chief executives, general ad-

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

Management related occupations (14)—Includes accountants; auditors; financial officers; management analysts; personnel, training, and labor relations specialists; buyers and purchasing agents; business and promotion agents; and inspectors and compliance officers, including construction.

**Officials and administrators, other* (12, 13)—Includes financial, personnel and labor relations, purchasing, marketing, advertising, and public relations managers; education and health administrators; property and real estate managers; postmasters and mail superintendents; and funeral directors.

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

Engineers and natural scientists (16-18)—Includes architects, engineers, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists.

Engineers (162, 163)—Includes aerospace, metallurgical, mining, petroleum, chemical, nuclear, civil, agricultural, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, and marine engineers, and naval architects.

**Architects, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists* (161, 164, 17, 18)—Includes architects, surveyors, and mapping scientists; computer systems analysts; operations and systems researchers and analysts; actuaries, mathematicians, and statisticians; physicists, geologists, and chemists except biochemists; and atmospheric, space, agricultural, biological, forestry, conservation, and medical scientists.

Health diagnosing occupations (26-28)—Includes physicians, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, and podiatrists.

Health assessment and treating occupations (29, 30)—Includes registered nurses, pharmacists, dietitians, therapists, and physicians' assistants.

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Teachers, elementary and secondary schools(231-233)—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

**Other teachers, librarians, and counselors* (22, 235, 236, 239, 24, 25)—Includes teachers, except elementary and secondary schools, vocational and educational counselors, librarians, archivists, and curators.

**Other professional specialty occupations* (19-21, 32-34, 398)—Includes economists, psychologists, sociologists, urban planners, social workers, recreation workers, the clergy and other religious workers, lawyers, judges, editors and reporters, announcers, public relations specialists, photographers, writers, artists, and entertainers.

Technicians and Related Support Occupations(36-39, except 398; 825)

Health technologists and technicians (36)—Includes clinical laboratory, health record, and radiologic technicians; dental hygienists; and licensed practical nurses.

Technologists and technicians, except health (37-39, except 398; 825)—Includes engineering, science, and surveying technicians; drafting occupations; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; broadcast equipment operators; computer programmers; tool programmers, numerical control; and legal assistants.

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

Sales representatives, commodities and finance (41, 42)—Includes insurance, real estate, securities, advertising, and other business service sales occupations; sales engineers; and mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sales representatives.

Other sales occupations(43, 44)—Includes retail sales workers; sales counter clerks; cashiers; street and door-to-door sales workers; news vendors;

demonstrators, promoters, and models; auctioneers; and sales support occupations.

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

Financial records processing occupations(471)—Includes bookkeepers; accounting, payroll, billing, and cost clerks; and billing and calculating machine operators.

Mail and message distributing occupations (474)—Includes postal clerks, mail carriers, mail clerks, and messengers.

**Other administrative support occupations*(45, 46 except 461, 462; 47 except 471, 474)—Includes clerical supervisors; interviewers; receptionists; transportation and reservation agents; hotel, classified-ad, correspondence, personnel, library, file, order, and record clerks; duplicating, mail, and office machine operators; telephone operators, telegraphers, and other communications equipment operators; dispatchers; production coordinators; traffic, shipping, stock and inventory clerks; meter readers; weighers, measurers, and checkers, samplers; expeditors; adjusters and investigators; bill and account collectors; eligibility, office, and statistical clerks; bank tellers; proofreaders; data-entry keyers; and teachers' aides.

Private Household Occupations(50)—Includes launderers, cooks, housekeepers, child care workers, and household cleaners and servants.

Protective Service Occupations(51)

Police and firefighters(5123, 5132)—Includes police, detectives, and firefighters.

**Other protective service occupations* (511, 5122, 5133, 5134, 514)—Includes protective service supervisors, fire inspection and prevention occu-

pations, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, correctional institution officers, and guards.

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

Food service occupations(521)—Includes bartenders; cooks; waiters; kitchen, food counter, and fountain workers; and waiters' assistants.

Cleaning and building service occupations(524)—Includes maids and housemen, janitors, elevator operators, and pest control occupations.

**Health and personal service occupations*(523, 525, 526)—Includes dental assistants, nursing and other health aides, orderlies and attendants, barbers, hairdressers and cosmetologists, recreation and public transportation attendants, guides, ushers, baggage porters, bellhops, welfare service aides, and child care workers.

Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations(55-58, part 8241)

Farm operators and managers(55)

Farm workers and related occupations (56)—Includes farm, marine life, cultivation, and nursery workers; groundskeepers and gardeners; animal caretakers; and graders, sorters, and inspectors, agricultural products.

**Forestry and fishing occupations*(57, 58, part 8241)—Includes forestry and logging workers, fishers, captains of fishing vessels, hunters, and trappers.

Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations(60-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)

Mechanics and repairers (60, 61)—Includes vehicle and mobile equipment, industrial machinery, machinery maintenance, heating, and air conditioning mechanics; electrical and electronic equipment repairers, including telephone and telephone line installers; and camera, watch, musical instruments, office machine, mechanical controls, and valve repairers; locksmiths; elevator installers; and millwrights.

Construction trades(63, 64 except 632)—Includes brickmasons, stonemasons, tile setters, carpet installers, carpenters, drywall installers, electricians, electrical power installers and repairers, painters, paperhangers, plasterers, plumbers, concrete finishers, glaziers, insulation workers, paving equipment operators, roofers, sheet-metal duct installers, structural metal workers, earth drillers, and construction apprentices.

Precision production occupations(67-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)—Includes precision metalworking and woodworking occupations, precision textile and apparel machine workers, precision workers, assorted materials, precision food production occupations, precision inspectors and testers, plant and system operators, and production supervisors.

**Extractive occupations*(632, 65)—Includes oil well drillers, explosives workers, miners and mining machine operators.

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors (Part of 68, 73-78)

Machine operators and tenders, except precision(Major parts of 73-76, plus minor part of 68)—Includes metal and plastic working, fabricating, metal and plastic processing, printing, textile and apparel machine operators; machine operators of assorted materials with such functions as blending, cementing, packaging, filtering, paint spraying, washing, etc.; motion picture projectionists; and photographic process machine operators.

Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers(77 except 7752, 78, plus minor parts of 73 and 75)—Includes welders, solderers, assemblers; hand-cutting, molding, painting, engraving, and miscellaneous hand working occupations; and production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers.

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 83, 874)

Transportation occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 874)

Motor vehicle operators(8111, 821, 874)—Includes truck, bus, and taxicab drivers; chauffeurs; driver-sales workers; and parking lot attendants.

**Rail and water transportation occupations*—(8113, 823, 824 except part 8241)—Includes railroad conductors, yardmasters, brake, signal, and switch operators; rail vehicle operators; locomotive operation occupations; ship captains, except fishing vessels; sailors and deckhands; bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders.

Material moving equipment operators (812, 83)—Includes operating engineers; longshore equipment, hoist, and crane and tower operators; excavating machine operators including dozers; and industrial truck and tractor equipment operators.

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers(85-87, except 874)

Construction laborers(871)

Freight, stock, and material handlers (872)—Includes garbage collectors, stevedores, stock handlers and baggers, machine feeders, and other material handlers.

**Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers* (85, 86, 873, 875)—Includes mechanic, construction, extractive, and production helpers; garage and service station related workers; vehicle washers; hand packers; and laborers, except construction.

The highest level of aggregation provided by the SOC is six summary groupings. These six groupings are shown below with their component two digit SOC codes shown in parentheses.

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 — 34)

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (36 — 47)

Service occupations (50 — 52)

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (55 — 58)

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (60 — 71)

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 — 87)

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consists of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940 the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and the 1977 supplement to that manual.

This report presents selected groups of the 231 categories. The most detailed tabulation includes 46 industry data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the equivalent SIC codes in parentheses after each of the group titles. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. For readers without access to the SIC, the list below also presents descriptive terms of the content of the categories as required. Major industry group titles are in bold face. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides additional information on the industry classification system.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries(01, 02, 07-09)

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

Food and kindred products(20)—Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; bakery and sugar products; beverage industries; and canning and preserving.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

<i>Textile mill and finished textile products</i> (22, 23)—Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.	<i>Communications</i> (48)—Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.	<i>Health services, except hospitals</i> (80, except 806)
<i>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</i> (27)	<i>Utilities and sanitary services</i> (49)—Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.	<i>Elementary and secondary schools and colleges</i> (821, 822)
<i>Chemicals and allied products</i> (28)—Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, soaps, and paints.	Wholesale Trade (50, 51)	<i>Other educational services</i> (823, 824, 829)—Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.) and libraries.
<i>*Other nondurable goods</i> (21, 26, 29-31)—Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining and coal, rubber, plastics, and leather products.	Retail Trade (52-59)	<i>Social services, religious and membership organizations</i> (83, 86)
<i>Furniture, lumber, and wood products</i> (24, 25)—Includes logging, sawmills, mobile home and furniture manufacturing.	<i>General merchandise stores</i> (53)—Includes department stores and variety stores.	<i>Legal, engineering, and other professional services</i> (81, 84, 89)
<i>Primary metal industries</i> (33)—Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.	<i>Food, bakery, and dairy stores</i> (54)	Public Administration (91-97)
<i>Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance</i> (34)	<i>Automotive dealers and gasoline stations</i> (55)	Relation of Some Industry Groups to Similar Occupations or Class of Worker: The industry category "Public administration" is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.
<i>Machinery, except electrical</i> (35)—Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.	<i>Eating and drinking places</i> (58)	<i>Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. The industry categories, however, include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers and bookkeepers; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.</i>
<i>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</i> (36)	<i>*Other retail trade</i> (52, 56, 57, 59)	
<i>Transportation equipment</i> (37)	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (60-67)	
<i>*Other durable goods, including not specified manufacturing</i> (32, 38, 39)—Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products; scientific instruments; optical and health supplies; photographic equipment; watches and clocks; and toys and sporting goods.	<i>Banking and credit agencies</i> (60, 61)	
Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities (40-49)	<i>Insurance, real estate, and other finance</i> (62-67)	
<i>Railroads</i> (40)	Business and Repair Services (73, 75, 76)	
<i>Trucking service and warehousing</i> (42)	<i>Business services</i> (73)—Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, computer programming services, and detective services.	
<i>Other transportation</i> (41, 43-47)—Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services, and the U.S. postal service.	<i>Repair services</i> (75, 76)—In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking, and washing services.	
	Personal Services (70, 72, 88)	
	<i>Private households</i> (88)	
	<i>Other personal services</i> (70, 72)—Includes hotels, garment services, and beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.	
	Entertainment and Recreation Services (78, 79)—Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.	
	Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)	
	<i>Hospitals</i> (806)	
		Class of Worker
		The class of worker item on the questionnaire consists of seven categories which are defined as follows:
		1. <i>Private wage and salary workers</i> —Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission,

tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Private employers include churches and other non-profit organizations.

2. *Government workers*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).

3. *Self-employed workers*—

a. *Own business not incorporated*—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.

b. *Own business incorporated*—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation. Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "Private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.

4. *Unpaid family workers*—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one quarter of the unpaid family workers are farm workers.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures—Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupa-*

tions. For example, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to make sure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was allocated from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data were also blank, all of these economic items were allocated from one other person who did provide all the necessary data. This was the first census that allocated industry and occupation to detailed categories.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—

Comparability of industry and occupation data is affected by a number of factors, a major one being the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes resulted from the need to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as the desire of analysts and other users for increased detail in presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Such movements are necessitated by changes in functions and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition.

In the 1980 census, the industry classification underwent limited change to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The occupation classification however was substantially revised because of the adoption of the Standard Occupational Classification by Federal agencies (see

"Occupation Classification System"). During this entire period, from 1940 to 1980, the number of categories in the industry classification system increased from 132 to 231, and in the occupation system from 224 to 503.

Other factors that affect data comparability include the universe to which the data refer (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions are worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Company Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in residual "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported" categories. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced through which these cases were assigned to major groups. In 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 data for individual categories include some numbers of persons who would have been tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950*; Working Paper No. 5, 1958; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications-With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Comparability With Other Data—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Labor Force Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and

place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnings figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of

money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

There may be differences between the data in this report on income in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Type of Income

The seven types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

Wage or Salary Income—Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

Public Assistance Income—Includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workers' compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Due to increased demand in the 1970's by a wide variety of data users, information on the income of households is presented for all geographic areas in this report. Household income includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Since many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals—In the compilation of statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for unrelated indi-

viduals 15 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1980). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1979 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1979 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979*.

Mean Income—The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every

man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Limitations of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or net income from interest, dividends, and rentals. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the seven type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result

that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved non-reporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for households, families, and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1979 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Data From Earlier Censuses—The income data collected in the 1960 and 1970 censuses are basically similar to the 1980 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1970, information on income was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment, (c) net farm self-employment, (d) Social Security or railroad retirement, (e) public assistance or welfare payments, and (f) income from all other sources in 1969. Between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1970 census, all missing values were imputed either as "None" or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. In the 1980 census, all persons with missing values in one or more of the seven type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income was generally assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands of dollars in the coding operation. In the 1970 census processing, \$50 and \$5,000, respectively, were added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars (under \$100,000) and tens of thousands (\$100,000 or more). Entries of \$990,000 or more were treated as \$995,000, and losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as minus \$9,950. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded

in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500, and losses of \$9,990 or more were treated as \$9,995 in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1970 and 1980 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1970 and 1980 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described generally in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was requested to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net self-employment income, and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In the tabulations of family income for the 1950 census, if only the head's income was reported, it was assumed that there was no other income in the family.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to \$50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income Tax Data—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of

net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration Earnings Record Data—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Bureau of Economic Analysis Income Series—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in this report usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same

household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "Income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979. (See table at end of appendix.)

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on poverty status in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the

current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$9,265 (\$7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Income Deficit—Income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

unrelated individual. However, caution must be exercised in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated

individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete discussion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that non-money income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, *Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty*. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Figures in dollars. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual).....	3,686	3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 65 years.....	3,774	3,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	3,479	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons.....	4,723	4,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876	4,858	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389	4,385	4,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 persons.....	5,787	5,674	5,839	5,844	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	7,382	...	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	8,525	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	9,512	...	...	...
7 persons.....	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	10,429	...	...
8 persons.....	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	11,835	...
9 or more persons.....	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	14,024

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
Armed Forces.	C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels	C-1
Persons Away at School	C-1
Persons in Institutions	C-1
Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day	C-1
Americans Abroad.	C-2
Citizens of Foreign Countries. . .	C-2
DATA COLLECTION	
PROCEDURES.	C-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . .	C-2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

INTRODUCTION	D-1
SAMPLE DESIGN	D-1
ERRORS IN THE DATA	D-1
Calculation of Standard Errors	D-2
Totals and Percentages	D-2
Differences	D-2
Means	D-2
Medians	D-2
Confidence Intervals	D-3
Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors	D-3
ESTIMATION PROCEDURE	D-4
CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR	D-6
Undercoverage	D-6
Respondent and Enumerator Error	D-6
Processing Error	D-6
Nonresponse	D-6
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA	D-7

INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a

questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the

order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all

possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D (A through E for the 11 States with towns/townships) in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons in the tabulation area and the percent of those in sample, given in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships). The adjustment factors reflect the effects of

the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships) and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the

standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which

the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D (A, C, and E for the 11 States with towns/townships). Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

Table 158a shows that for the town of Merrimack 7,470 persons out of all 10,160 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the town of

Merrimack with a percent-in-sample of 15.9 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.9 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 7,470 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se , is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(7,470) \left(1 - \frac{7,470}{15,406}\right)} = 139 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for Merrimack town is 15,406.

The standard error of the estimated 7,470 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 139 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 139 for the total persons 16 years and over in Merrimack town who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 73.5. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 1.0. Thus, the standard error for the estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $1.0 \times 1.0 = 1.0$.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 7,470 persons 16 years and over in Merrimack town who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 139. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} & [7,470 - 2(139)] \text{ to } [7,470 + 2(139)] \\ & \text{or} \\ & 7,192 \text{ to } 7,748. \end{aligned}$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Hudson town aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 7,001, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 9,782. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 71.6 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 1.0 percent. Table D lists Hudson town with a percent-in-sample of 16.4 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 16.4 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (71.6 percent) is $1.0 \times 1.0 = 1.0$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Merrimack town and Hudson town of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$73.5 - 71.6 = 1.9 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se (1.9)} &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(73.5))^2 + (\text{Se}(71.6))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1.0)^2 + (1.0)^2} \\ &= 1.4 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.9 - 2(1.4)] \text{ to } [1.9 + 2(1.4)] \\ \text{or} \\ -0.9 \text{ to } 4.7. \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit

3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in group quarters

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin

Male

1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

Female

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
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Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
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Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation, in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The

weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	Black Race
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Renter
	White Race
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Rent Categories
81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

	<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete

count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not

completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations, by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the

inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The 1980 census data on the economic questions such as industry, occupation, class of worker, work experience, and income were processed using an allocation system which assigned values to missing entries in these questions, as necessary, from a single respondent with similar socioeconomic characteristics. In the 1970 census, allocation of each of

the economic items was conducted separately; thus, assigned values could come from more than one respondent.

Prior to the allocation of all economic variables, the computer records were sorted according to such characteristics as sex, race and ethnicity, household relationship, years of school completed, and geographic area. The actual allocation operation was implemented in the following manner:

1. The computer stored in a series of matrices reported economic information of persons by selected characteristics such as age, disability status, presence of children, veteran's status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker status, work experience in 1979, level of earnings in 1979, and value of property or monthly rent.
2. The stored entries in the various matrices were retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics was processed through the computer. Then the economic question responses of the succeeding person were stored in place of those previously stored.
3. When one or more of the economic questions was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the variables assigned to this person were those stored in the appropriate matrix for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

The use of this single allocation system insured that the distribution of economic variable assignments would correspond closely to the entries of persons who had actually reported in the census.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons in sample)

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household and family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household size.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.2	0.8
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.3	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.7	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	0.9
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.3	3.3	2.1
Place of work.....	2.1	1.9	1.2
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.5	0.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Year of school completed.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.4	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	920 610	22.0	PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Barlin city	13 084	16.7
Urban	480 325	16.2	Claremont city	14 557	15.8
Inside urbanized areas	293 068	16.2	Concord city	30 400	15.6
Central cities	228 992	16.0	Derry (CDP)	12 248	16.2
Urban fringe	64 076	16.7	Dover city	22 377	16.2
Outside urbanized areas	187 257	16.2	Durham (CDP)	8 448	15.6
Places of 10,000 or more	118 447	16.1	Exeter (CDP)	8 947	15.8
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	68 810	16.3	Farmington (CDP)	3 284	15.2
Rural	440 285	28.4	Franklin city	7 901	15.9
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	48 105	29.0	Hampton (CDP)	6 779	16.5
Other rural	392 180	29.0	Hanover (CDP)	6 861	16.0
Farm	—	—	Hudson (CDP)	6 248	16.5
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's			Jaffrey (CDP)	2 684	16.6
Inside SMSA's	466 794	16.4	Keene city	21 449	16.2
Urban	329 331	16.1	Laconia city	15 575	15.9
Central cities	228 992	16.0	Lebanon city	11 134	16.8
Not in central cities	100 339	16.4	Littleton (CDP)	4 480	16.7
Rural	137 463	17.2	Manchester city	90 936	16.1
Outside SMSA's	453 816	27.7	Millford (CDP)	6 269	16.7
Urban	150 994	16.2	Nashua city	67 865	15.7
Rural	302 822	33.4	Newmarket (CDP)	3 749	15.4
SCSA's			Newport (CDP)	4 388	16.8
Boston-Lawrence-Lowell, Mass.-N.H.	3 448 122	15.4	Peterborough (CDP)	2 568	17.0
Urban	3 182 444	15.4	Plymouth (CDP)	3 628	16.9
Rural	265 678	15.8	Portsmouth city	26 254	16.3
Massachusetts (pt.)	3 389 274	15.4	Rochester city	21 560	16.2
Urban	3 159 282	15.4	Somersworth city	10 350	16.4
Rural	229 992	15.8	Suncook (CDP)	4 698	16.1
New Hampshire (pt.)	58 848	15.7	Tilton-Northfield (CDP)	2 574	18.3
Urban	23 162	15.7	COUNTIES		
Rural	35 686	15.6	Belknap	42 884	23.4
SMSA's			Carroll	27 931	33.9
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.	281 981	15.7	Cheshire	62 116	24.8
Urban	226 929	15.7	Coos	35 147	27.4
Rural	55 052	15.9	Grafton	65 806	30.1
Massachusetts (pt.)	231 223	15.7	Hillsborough	276 608	18.7
Urban	204 697	15.7	Merrimack	98 302	22.2
Rural	26 526	16.0	Rockingham	190 345	20.5
New Hampshire (pt.)	50 758	15.7	Strafford	85 408	19.3
Urban	22 232	15.7	Sullivan	36 063	25.2
Rural	28 526	15.8			
Lowell, Mass.-N.H.	233 410	16.0			
Urban	205 104	16.0			
Rural	28 306	15.7			
Massachusetts (pt.)	225 320	16.0			
Urban	204 174	16.0			
Rural	21 146	15.9			
New Hampshire (pt.)	8 090	15.4			
Urban	930	17.1			
Rural	7 160	15.2			
Manchester, N.H.	160 767	16.0			
Urban	119 026	16.1			
Rural	41 741	15.7			
Nashua, N.H.	114 221	15.9			
Urban	81 568	15.8			
Rural	32 653	16.0			
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.-Maine	163 880	17.3			
Urban	121 990	16.4			
Rural	41 890	20.1			
Maine (pt.)	30 922	15.3			
Urban	16 415	15.7			
Rural	14 507	14.8			
New Hampshire (pt.)	132 958	17.8			
Urban	105 575	16.5			
Rural	27 383	22.9			
URBANIZED AREAS					
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.	211 428	15.7			
Massachusetts (pt.)	189 196	15.7			
New Hampshire (pt.)	22 232	15.7			
Lowell, Mass.-N.H.	157 412	16.1			
Massachusetts (pt.)	156 482	16.0			
New Hampshire (pt.)	930	17.1			
Manchester, N.H.	102 844	16.2			
Nashua, N.H.	75 299	15.7			
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.-Maine	103 722	16.4			
Maine (pt.)	11 959	15.1			
New Hampshire (pt.)	91 763	16.6			

Table E. Percent of Persons in Sample for Towns/Townships: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

**Towns/Townships of 2,500
or More**

	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Allenstown town.....	4 398	16.3
Amherst town	8 243	16.2
Atkinson town	4 397	15.9
Auburn town	2 883	16.0
Barrington town	4 404	14.9
Bedford town.....	9 481	15.7
Belmont town.....	4 026	16.3
Boscawen town	3 435	16.2
Bow town	4 015	16.4
Candia town.....	2 989	45.3
Charlestown town.....	4 417	15.3
Chesterfield town	2 561	47.3
Conway town	7 158	14.9
Derry town	18 875	16.0
Durham town	10 652	15.8
Enfield town	3 175	16.9
Epping town	3 460	13.8
Epsom town	2 743	42.7
Exeter town	11 024	16.1
Farmington town	4 630	15.6
Gilford town	4 841	15.1
Goffstown town	11 315	15.7
Gorham town	3 322	16.4
Hampstead town	3 785	16.0
Hampton town	10 493	16.1
Hanover town	9 119	15.8
Haverhill town	3 445	14.7
Henniker town	3 246	16.7
Hillsborough town.....	3 437	15.7
Hinsdale town	3 631	15.8
Hollis town	4 679	15.9
Hooksett town	7 303	15.5
Hopkinton town	3 861	15.5
Hudson town	14 022	16.4
Jaffrey town	4 349	16.5
Kingston town	4 111	15.9
Lancaster town	3 401	15.1
Litchfield town	4 150	49.3
Littleton town	5 558	16.9
Londonderry town	13 598	16.0
Meredith town	4 646	15.5
Merrimack town	15 406	15.9
Milford town	8 685	16.3
New London town	2 935	17.1
Newmarket town	4 290	15.5
Newport town	6 229	16.1
Newton town	3 068	16.1
Northfield town	3 051	18.4
North Hampton town	3 425	16.7
Northumberland town	2 520	16.9
Pelham town	8 090	15.4
Pembroke town	4 861	15.8
Peterborough town	4 895	16.6
Pittsfield town	2 889	15.9
Plaistow town	5 609	14.8
Plymouth town	5 094	16.5
Raymond town	5 453	15.1
Rindge town	3 375	15.3
Rye town	4 508	15.4
Salem town	24 124	15.8
Seabrook town.....	5 917	14.9
Stratham town	2 507	47.4
Swanzey town	5 183	16.4
Tilton town.....	3 387	17.2
Walpole town	3 188	16.2
Weare town	3 232	15.8
Wilton town	2 669	15.8
Winchester town	3 465	15.8
Windham town	5 664	15.6
Wolfeboro town	3 968	16.1

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade *ever* attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer **Yes** *only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do *not* answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes**, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark **No**, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

- (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark **Yes**, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No**, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark **Yes**, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes**, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.
 Unpaid volunteer work.
 Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."
- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company
 Grocery store
 Oil company
 Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing
 Wholesale grocery store
 Retail gas station
 Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk
 Helper
 Mechanic
 Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk
 Carpenter's helper
 Auto engine mechanic
 Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth		a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/>		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother
☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative
☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative
☐ Partner, roommate ☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian
☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian
☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian
☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan
☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo
☐ Korean ☐ Aleut
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify _____
☐ Indian (Amer.)
Print tribe → _____

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____
1 8 0 0 0 0
1 9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0 1 0
3 0 3 0 2 0
4 0 4 0 3 0
5 0 5 0 4 0
6 0 6 0 5 0
7 0 7 0 6 0
8 0 8 0 7 0
9 0 9 0 8 0
9 0 9 0 9 0

b. Month of birth _____
☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June
☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1
☐ Yes, public school, public college
☐ Yes, private, church-related
☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:
☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten
Elementary through high school (grade or year)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
College (academic year) _____
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)
☐ Finished this grade (or year)
☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

☐ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

☐ No
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?
☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?
☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number _____ A6. Serial number _____

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied

☐ First form
☐ Continuation

Vacant

☐ Regular
☐ Usual home elsewhere
Group quarters

☐ First form
☐ Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —

☐ Year round use
☐ Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.

C2. Vacancy status

☐ For rent
☐ For sale only
☐ Rented or sold, not occupied
☐ Held for occasional use
☐ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?
☐ Yes ☐ No

D. Months vacant

☐ Less than 1 month
☐ 1 up to 2 months
☐ 2 up to 6 months
☐ 6 up to 12 months
☐ 1 year up to 2 years
☐ 2 or more years

E. Indicators

1. ☐ Mail return
2. ☐ Pop./F

F. Total persons _____

0
1
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H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21 a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22 a. <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H14 a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — <i>Skip to H15</i> <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22 b. <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H15 a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — <i>Skip to H16</i> <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used	H22 c. <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	b. Gas \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used	H22 d. <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	H22 e. <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22 f. <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	H22 g. <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	H22 h. <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p>_____ Last name First name Middle initial</p> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — Skip to 14</p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____ (For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____ (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — Skip to 16 <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</p> <p>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 19</p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . . Yes No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . . <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? None 1 2 3 4 5 6 <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> or more</p> <p>21. If this person has ever been married —</p> <p>a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p>(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p>_____ Hours</p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i> <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p>_____ Minutes</p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>					
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY							
Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
3	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3
5	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4
6	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5
7	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
8	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7
9	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8
0	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>IV 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>_____ Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>_____ Hours</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>_____ Weeks</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>In school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>N 1 1</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>P 2 2</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>Q 3 3</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>R 4 4</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>S 5 5</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>T 6 6</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>U 7 7</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>V 8 8</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>W 9 9</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>X 0 0</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>Y 1 1</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>Z 2 2</p> <p>O 0 0</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p>	<p>AF</p> <p>NW</p>	<p>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p> <p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>AF</p> <p>NW</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . .</p> <p>Federal government employee . . .</p> <p>State government employee . . .</p> <p>Local government employee (<i>city, county, etc.</i>) . . .</p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . .</p> <p>Own business incorporated . . .</p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . .</p>	<p>AF</p> <p>NW</p>	<p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</p> <p><i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR None</p>	<p>32h. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

GENERAL	F-1	PUBLICATIONS—Con.	
PUBLICATIONS	F-1	HC80-5, Volume 5, Residen-	
Population and Housing Census		tial Finance	F-4
Reports	F-1	HC80-S1-1, Supplementary	
PHC80-1, Block Statistics . . .	F-1	Reports	F-4
PHC80-2, Census Tracts . . .	F-2	Evaluation and Reference	
PHC80-3, Summary Charac-		Reports	F-4
teristics for Governmental		PHC80-E, Evaluation and	
Units and Standard Metro-		Research Reports.	F-4
politan Statistical Areas . . .	F-2	PHC80-R, Reference Reports. .	F-4
PHC80-4, Congressional		PHC80-R1, Users' Guide. .	F-4
Districts of the 98th		PHC80-R2, History	F-4
Congress	F-2	PHC80-R3, Alphabetical	
PHC80-S1-1, Provisional		Index of Industries and	
Estimates of Social, Eco-		Occupations	F-4
nomics, and Housing		PHC80-R4, Classified	
Characteristics.	F-2	Index of Industries and	
PHC80-S2, Advance Esti-		Occupations	F-4
mates of Social, Economic,		PHC80-R5, Geographic	
and Housing Characteristics. .	F-2	Identification Code	
Population Census Reports . . .	F-2	Scheme	F-4
PC80-1, Volume 1, Charac-		COMPUTER TAPES	F-4
teristics of the Population . .	F-2	Summary Tape Files	F-4
PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Num-		STF 1	F-4
ber of Inhabitants	F-2	STF 2	F-4
PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General		STF 3	F-4
Population Characteristics. .	F-2	STF 4	F-5
PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General		STF 5	F-5
Social and Economic		Other Computer Tape Files . . .	F-5
Characteristics.	F-3	P.L. 94-171, Population	
PC80-1-D, Chapter D,		Counts.	F-5
Detailed Population		Master Area Reference Files	
Characteristics.	F-3	1 and 2 (MARF)	F-5
PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject		Geographic Base File/Dual	
Reports	F-3	Independent Map Encoding	
PC80-S1, Supplementary		(GBF/DIME).	F-5
Reports	F-3	Public-Use Microdata	
Housing Census Reports	F-3	Samples.	F-5
HC80-1, Volume 1, Charac-		Census/EEO Special File. . .	F-5
teristics of Housing Units . .	F-3	MAPS	F-5
HC80-1-A, Chapter A,		MICROFICHE	F-5
General Housing		STF 1 Microfiche	F-5
Characteristics.	F-3	STF 3 Microfiche	F-5
HC80-1-B, Chapter B,		P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche. .	F-5
Detailed Housing			
Characteristics.	F-3		
HC80-2, Volume 2, Metro-			
politan Housing			
Characteristics.	F-3		
HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject			
Reports	F-3		
HC80-4, Volume 4, Compon-			
ents of Inventory Change. .	F-3		

GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape

files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three subject titles: *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, *1980 Census of Population*, and *1980 Census of Housing*. The description of the publication program below is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be noted that a number of population census reports contain some housing data and a number of housing census reports contain some population data. Following the description of the publication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and townships in 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bureau Regional Offices; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census reports are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census Bureau Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

PHC80-1, Block Statistics—These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

than in print form, present population and housing unit totals and statistics on selected characteristics which are based on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for blocks in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set of reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts—Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Both complete-count data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing characteristics such as value, age of structure, and rent. These statistics are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions (those which are functioning general-purpose local governments), and incorporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress—These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—These reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population—This volume presents final

population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters C and D present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants—Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics—Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics—Statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics—Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present special compilations of

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units—This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change—This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—

This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of non-farm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—

These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—

These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports—These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide—This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History—This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations—This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations—This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme—This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers

to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, *Users' Guide*.

STF 1—This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2—This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (complete-count), PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports.

STF 3—This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1, excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

STF 4—This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5—This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports.

Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts—In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1—This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas, along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2—This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME)—These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples—Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the

B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File—This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-of-reproduction basis.

MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche—Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously, except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche—Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche—The data from the P.L. 94-171 computer file are presented in a listing format.